

# ARMY



# NAVY

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REGULAR

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AND VOLUNTEER  
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### THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE news of the commencement of hostilities in Europe, which has been expected for several weeks past, has at length arrived. The steamship *Java*, which sailed from Queenstown on the 16th of June, brought intelligence that Prussia, treating the recent action of the German Diet as a virtual declaration of hostilities on the part of those States which supported the Austrian proposal, on the 15th threw a heavy force into Saxony on one hand and into Hanover on the other. The Hanoverian troops, too insignificant in numbers to oppose the Prussian advance, were retreating from the northern frontier of Hanover toward Göttingen, where it was supposed they would form a junction with the Austrian brigade which had retired from Holstein, and with the Bavarian army. Few details of the movement are given in the dispatches to the European press, and we are left in the dark as to the precise point at which the Prussian troops crossed into Hanover. We shall probably hear that the Prussian troops overran that kingdom with little difficulty. Hanover is not only weak in itself, but lies at a distance from its powerful ally, and is almost shut in by Prussia and those of the minor German States that sided against Austria on the question of mobilizing the Federal army. By this bold and apparently unexpected movement, Prussia not only secures control of a wealthy State, rich in all those resources which are important in war, but strengthens her position among the northern States of Germany. The petty duchies and principalities whose representatives voted for Prussia at the German Diet—the Mecklenburgs, Oldenburg and the Free Cities—will per force share the fortunes of the overshadowing Power.

Far more important than the occupation of Hanover, is the entry of Prussian troops into the kingdom of Saxony. This movement brings the principal armies of Austria and Prussia face to face, with only a small strip of territory, no longer neutral, between them. At last accounts the Prussians occupied the towns of Löbau and Zittau, on the eastern frontier of Saxony and just beyond the northwestern frontier of Bohemia. It will be remembered that the Northern army of Austria, under BENEDEK, lay within striking distance of this frontier. The centre was between Olmütz and Prague; the left wing extended from Prague to the northwestern frontier of Bohemia, and the right wing from Olmütz to Cracow, at which place there is a strongly intrenched camp. A glance at a map of Bohemia will show that BENEDEK has disposed his forces along two great lines of railway, over which his forces could be concentrated with great rapidity on any portion of the threatened frontier.

The European dispatches break off at a point of great interest, leaving us totally in the dark as to the movements of General BENEDEK, or whether the Prussians continued their offensive movement with as

much spirit as it had been begun. We think it highly probable, however, that Leipsic and the whole northern portion of Saxony were at once occupied by the Prussians, and that BENEDEK, immediately on learning that Prussia had so vigorously commenced operations, set his army in motion toward Dresden, from which he was separated a short distance only. Having the railway from Prague to Dresden at his disposal, he was probably able to occupy that city in force in advance of the Prussians. Several reasons would impel him to undertake this movement. It would afford protection to the capital of a weak ally, and, at the same time, place him in possession of an excellent base of operations against the capital of Prussia. The line between the Bohemian frontier and Berlin is much shorter by this route than that through Silesia, while the plains of Saxony and the Upper Spree afford greater advantages for the operations of cavalry, in which arm the Austrian army is far superior to the Prussian.

A vague dispatch states that the railway between Riesa and Dresden had been destroyed, but by whom we are not informed. It was probably done by the Saxons, for the purpose of impeding a march on their capital, Riesa being at the point where the railway to Leipsic diverges from the line leading to Berlin.

Until the arrival of later intelligence giving more accurate details of the positions and the movements of both armies, it is scarcely worth while to speculate on the probabilities of the campaign thus opened by Prussia; and we pass to consider some of the events which led to this precipitation of hostilities. The action of the German Diet on the 14th of June materially changed the situation of affairs in favor of Austria. Bavaria, Saxony, Würtemberg, Hanover, and several other States joined in the vote for the mobilization of the Federal army, a measure which Prussia declared to be hostile to her interests, and which induced her to immediate secession from the Federation. Immediately after the vote was taken, her representatives withdrew from the Diet, and she soon afterward issued an official declaration that the Federation had been broken up by the decision which compelled her to secede. Although the form in which the vote was taken would not necessarily bind all the German States that sided with Austria to take part in a war against Prussia, that Power saved them the necessity of deciding that question for themselves by assuming herself the responsibility of invading two of those States. This action, in all probability, compelled the Diet to select Austria as their head, and to entrust to her the defence of Germany against the seceding Power. In view of the declaration of Prussia that she considers the Federation destroyed, the occupation of the Federal fortresses, which had been evacuated by the forces of both Powers, may now be given to Austria alone. And together with these fortresses Austria gains the support of armed contingents amounting in numbers to nearly 180,000 men, while the few States that side with Prussia can put no available force worth counting into the field. Nor is this all. The assistance which her colleagues can afford Austria is not limited to the Federal contingents. Thus Bavaria, who contributes 50,000 men to the Federal army, possesses a standing force of 150,000 men, which, by calling out the reserves and the Landwehr, can be increased to 260,000. Saxony, though no longer possessing the military importance she had in the time of Napoleon I., has a small, but efficient and well-disciplined army, the main body of which, about 25,000 strong, was, at last accounts, concentrated on

the Elbe, a few miles south of Dresden, and within about thirty miles of the Austrian frontier. The population of Saxony is about two millions, and she may be supposed to be capable of doing something for the defence of her own soil.

Outside of Germany, Austria can look only to one other Power for assistance. That Power is Russia. Of late years the Czar has been more favorably inclined toward Vienna than toward Berlin; and recent military movements have created the suspicion that he would be disposed to assist the Austrian Kaiser against his Prussian uncle. The Russian force, which has been long concentrated in Southern Poland, and which for some weeks had been slowly advancing toward the Silesian frontier, would, it was surmised, take up such a position in Austrian Poland as to be at the disposal of FRANCIS JOSEPH, should he require assistance. But, on the other hand, the necessity of watching the Italian army under CIALDINI, numbering not less than 80,000 men, which was supposed to be waiting the favorable opportunity to cross the Po, obliges her to post an army of at least equal strength in Venetia, where, in addition, she is threatened with a revolutionary uprising.

Considering that Austria was under the absolute necessity of reclaiming Saxony, unless she would leave her enemy in possession of all the resources of a rich and fertile kingdom, while, at the same time, the most direct road to Berlin would be barred against her generals, we may expect to hear that the first battle of the war was fought somewhere in the vicinity of Dresden. Events were hastening to a crisis when the latest dispatches were sent, and, if neither belligerents failed to fulfil the expectations raised by the vigorous initiatory movements of the campaign, our next intelligence from that quarter may recount the meeting of the mightiest armies that have ever measured strength and courage on European soil.

THE Monitor *Miantonomoh* arrived at Queenstown on the 16th of June. She left St. John's on the 5th. The passage was, therefore, accomplished in about eleven days. Of course, we all knew that such a voyage was possible to a Monitor, but how often have English papers, lay and scientific, and English parliamentary debaters, declared the contrary, and assured us that the Monitors may be very well in a harbor, but are utterly unseaworthy; and when this journal, many months ago, asserted their ability to cross the ocean and steam up the Mersey, the London *Engineer* laughed at the idea. But the fact had long been demonstrated that Monitors could be built to cross the ocean as well and as safely as any other kind of vessel. It was entirely unnecessary, therefore, to send the *Miantonomoh* to England to prove what had been proved long before. Moreover, it was not incumbent on us to further convince our maritime rival of the advantages of the Monitor system. If this voyage should at last induce the Admiralty to build themselves genuine Monitors, and stop the construction of the contemplated high-sided turret vessel—the *Monarch*—which Captain COLES is concocting, it might be well for them, if not for us. It is not impossible that some such result will come of the report which the elegant Captain BYTHESEA, the Admiralty's attaché, whom Captain FOX, it is reported, courteously took with him on the *Miantonomoh*, will make to his superiors. The Captain was treated with great attention while in this country by our officials, and we presume he must be well provided with drawings and data of all kinds on which to found any report he may make to the Duke of Somerset.



## THE ARMY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the Journal all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

Second Lieutenant SILAS HANNAN, Tenth U. S. colored artillery, (heavy) has been tried by a general court-martial, convened at New Orleans, Louisiana, upon the charge of "disobedience of orders" and acquitted. Brevet Major-General A. BAIRD, commanding Department of Louisiana, makes the following comment in the case: The proceedings of the General Court-Martial in the case of Second Lieutenant SILAS HANNAN, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy) appear to be regular, but the finding, which is at variance even with the confessions of the accused, embraced in his written defence, is disapproved. There is nothing in the order of the Post Commander, detailing the accused for staff duty, that could justify him in the belief that his immediate commanding officer intended to assume the grave responsibility of suspending an order from higher authority, and it does not appear that the accused made any effort to ascertain whether this was the design of the Post Commander or not. He appears to be totally without excuse, but it is probable that he committed the offence more through ignorance of duty than otherwise. He will be at once released from arrest and returned to duty.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL COOKE, commanding Department of the Platte, headquarters Omaha, on the 20th ult. issued an order to the effect that previous orders for the First battalion Thirteenth infantry to establish a post in the Black Hills, and occupy the Cheyenne route to Virginia City, are countermanded. If Major CLINTON shall have marched from Fort Sully, he will return to that point. The First battalion will proceed to Fort Benton, and there or in that vicinity establish a post. All companies of it which the order shall find on transports will continue on; Major CLINTON will be in readiness to reëmbark on boats furnished. Captain WAINWRIGHT will take aboard the *Rubicon*, from Sioux City and Fort Sully, what additional rations and stores he can. The ponies ordered for the Black Hills Fort will be taken to Fort Benton. If found practicable Major CLINTON will send them by land by the selected soldiers, fully armed and equipped. Colonel REEVE, Commander of the District, is instructed to superintend these movements in person, and, after the location of the new post, to return and establish the district headquarters at Fort Rice.

ANTONIO ABAD DIAZ, citizen, was tried before a Military Commission, which convened at Brownsville, Texas, pursuant to Special Orders No. 33, Headquarters District of the Rio Grande, Brownsville, Texas, December 14, 1865, and of which Colonel JOSEPH G. PERKINS, Nineteenth United States colored troops was President, upon the charges of murder and robbery; and, having been found guilty, was sentenced to be hanged by the neck until he is dead, at such place and time as the Commanding General may direct. The proceedings and sentence of the Commission in the above case of ANTONIO ABAD DIAZ, having been approved by the proper reviewing officer, the record was forwarded for the action of the Department Commander, with the recommendation that the sentence be commuted to imprisonment. By command of Major-General WRIGHT the sentence has been commuted to ten years' imprisonment, at hard labor, in the Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri.

The Government buildings, fencings, wharves, stables, waterworks, etc., at the Giesboro' depot are, by order of the Quartermaster-General, to be sold at public auction, commencing on Tuesday, the 10th of July next. Friday, the 13th of that month, has been specially set apart for the sale of the steam boiler, force pumps, water pipe, fire plugs, etc., comprising the water works. The buildings contain about ten million feet of lumber and timber, all originally of the very best quality, and most of it still in fair and serviceable condition. Of water pipes there are upward of twenty seven thousand feet, of various sizes, all in good order. The depot is easily accessible both by land and water, and at its capacious wharves vessels of every description can be laden with great facility. Shipments of material purchased can be conveniently made to any part of the country, and every possible accommodation of this character will be afforded to purchasers.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. G. FOSTER on the 11th inst., in conformity with Special Orders, No 258, Paragraph 6, C. S., War Department, entered upon the duties of Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Florida. Upon thus relieving Brevet Colonel T. W. OSBORN of the duties of Assistant Commissioner, the General desires to express his high estimation of the efficient and successful manner in which Colonel OSBORN has discharged his duties in the State of Florida; and also his great gratification at the cordiality and harmony that has always marked their official intercourse. Colonel OSBORN has been assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector-General of Freedmen's Affairs

in the Department of Florida. The present Staff of the Bureau will continue, and the existing orders and instructions, regulation and system of reports, will remain in force until further orders.

In commenting upon the case, Major-General HALLECK, Commanding the Division, says:

The proceedings, (except as to the form of the pleas admitted) finding, and sentence in the above case are approved. The Court was lenient in its sentence in consideration, it is presumed, of the facts shown that the purchases made for the Government, of the firm of which Captain HUGHES was a partner, were only of a trifling amount, and only of such articles as could not be obtained elsewhere, and that the Government was not thereby a loser. That Captain HUGHES acted from no improper motives in this matter is evident; nevertheless, he did, without necessity, violate a regulation published by the War Department for his guidance and government, and with which he must be presumed to have been acquainted. His conduct was, therefore, censurable, and he is thus publicly reprimanded. At the end of four months, from the 16th ult., he will report in person to Colonel E. B. BABBITT, Chief Quartermaster of the Pacific Coast, at San Francisco, California, for assignment to duty. The General Court-Martial, of which Colonel GEORGE A. H. BLAKE, First United States cavalry, was President, has been dissolved.

DURING the Fenian trouble on our frontier, one company of the First U. S. artillery, from Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, two from Fort Wadsworth, two from Fort Hamilton, and three from Fort Schuyler, two from Fort Trumbull, Conn., were ordered by General HOOKER to Buffalo, and thence to Ogdensburg, N. Y. Three companies of the Third U. S. artillery, from Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., two from Fort Warren, and one from Fort Independence, Boston, and two from Fort Preble, Maine, were also ordered to Buffalo, and thence to St. Albans, Vermont, and the neighborhood. These companies have been recalled and now occupy their positions as indicated in the rosters of the above-mentioned regiments which have appeared in the JOURNAL.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM B. HUGHES, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, has been tried before a General Court-Martial, which convened at Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, May 2, 1866, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 25, current series, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, and of which Colonel GEORGE A. H. BLAKE, First United States cavalry was President, upon the charges of "disobedience of orders," and "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The sentence of the Court was, that Captain HUGHES should be suspended from rank and pay proper for four months, and to be reprimanded in General Orders.

MAJOR-GENERAL McDOWELL, on the 26th ult., issued the following order: "Brigadier-General JOHN S. MASON, commanding District of Arizona, having been honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service, will, as soon as possible after the receipt hereof, order the senior officer of the district to the headquarters at Sacaton, turn over the command of the district to him, and then repair to San Francisco and report for further orders to Department Headquarters. The occasion is taken to commend General MASON for the zeal, fidelity and ability with which he has discharged the duties of District Commander."

MAJOR-GENERAL McDOWELL, Commanding Department of California, has issued an order to the effect, that much hardship to the men, and inconvenience to the service, has been caused by officers placing enlisted men in confinement without preferring charges against them. To prevent this in future, paragraph 226 of the Revised Regulations will be rigorously observed. Commanders of posts are instructed to see that enlisted men in confinement awaiting trial or sentence are not placed in irons, except in extreme cases where their safe keeping cannot otherwise be secured.

By order of Major-General HALLECK, commanding Military Division of the Pacific, the Headquarters, Regimental Staff and Band of the Fourteenth U. S. infantry are hereby transferred from the Department of the Columbia to the Department of California. On their arrival at San Francisco, the Commanding General of the Department of California will give the necessary orders for the disposition of the regimental staff and band. Colonel CHARLES S. LOVELL, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, will be assigned to the command of the District of Arizona.

The number of officers remaining in the Volunteer service is as follows: Assistant Quartermasters, 96; Commissaries, 40; Surgeons, 12; Assistant-Surgeons, 5; Paymasters, 94; Hospital Chaplains, 10; Aides-de-Camp of the rank of Colonel, 4; Aides-de-Camp of the rank of Major, 12; Aides-de-Camp of the rank of Captain, 25; Assistant Adjutant-Generals of the rank of Major, 25; Assistant Adjutant-Generals of the rank of Captain, 36; Judge-Advocates, 10; Major-Generals, 23; Brigadier-Generals, 20.

THE Levee Commissioners of Louisiana have been assured that four hundred and sixty thousand dollars additional State bonds, raised by General SHERIDAN, will be turned over to that State.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE Senate has passed the bill establishing the Freedmen's Bureau for the further term of two years from the passage of the act, and it now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments made in it by the Senate. By the provisions of the bill, as it passed the Senate, the PRESIDENT is required to appoint two additional assistant commissioners for the Bureau, and has authority given him to detail from the Army, if in his judgment it is safe and judicious so to do, all the officers and agents of the Bureau, but no officer so assigned shall have the increase of pay or allowances. Each clerk or agent not heretofore authorized by law, not being a military officer, shall have an annual salary of not less than \$500, nor more than \$1,200, according to the service required of him. The appointment of the necessary agents, clerks and assistants is given to the Commissioner of the Bureau, who is required, when it can be done consistently with public interest, to appoint as assistant commissioners, agents and clerks such men as have proved their loyalty by faithful service in the armies of the Union during the Rebellion, and all persons appointed to service under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be so far deemed in the military service of the United States as to be under the military jurisdiction, and entitled to the military protection of the Government while in the discharge of the duties of their office. That officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, or of the Volunteer service, now on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, whose regiments or corps have been or may hereafter be mustered out of service, may be retained upon such duty as officers of said Bureau with the same compensation as is now provided by law for their respective grades, and the Secretary of War has power to fill vacancies until other officers can be detailed in their places without detriment to the public service. The Commissioner has power given him to seize, hold, use, lease or sell all buildings and tenements, and lands claimed as the property of the so-called Confederate States, and not heretofore disposed of by the United States, and any building or lands held in trust for the same, and to use the same or to appropriate the proceeds derived therefrom to the education of freed people; and whenever the Bureau shall be withdrawn the States which have made provision for the education of their citizens, without distinction of color, shall receive the sum remaining unexpended of such sales or rentals, which shall be distributed among said States for educational purposes, in proportion to their population.

Pending a return to the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and a full restoration to their proper relations to the Government by the States lately in rebellion, the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue by parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings concerning personal liberty, personal security, and the acquisition, enjoyment and disposition of estate, real and personal, including the constitutional right to bear arms, are by this bill secured to all the citizens of such State or District, without respect to race or color on previous condition of slavery; and the PRESIDENT is directed through the Commissioners and the officers of the Bureau, and under such rules and regulations as he, through the Secretary of War, shall prescribe, to extend military protection and have military jurisdiction over all cases and questions concerning the free enjoyment of such immunities and rights, and no penalty or punishment for any violation of law shall be imposed or remitted because of race or color or previous condition of slavery, other or greater than the penalty or punishment to which white persons may be liable by law for the like offence; but it is provided that the jurisdiction conferred by this section upon the officers of the Bureau shall not exist in any State where the ordinary course of judicial proceeding has not been interrupted by the Rebellion, and shall cease in every State when the Courts of the States and the United States are not disturbed in the peaceable course of justice, and after such State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations to the Government, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States.

The tax sales and leases of lands in South Carolina made to negroes under the instructions of President LINCOLN to the Direct Tax Commissioners are confirmed and established by this bill, and the PRESIDENT has authority given him to restore to their former owners the lands now occupied by persons under General SHERMAN's special field order, dated at Savannah, Ga., January 16, 1865, excepting such lands as may have been sold by the United States for taxes; but such restoration shall not be made until after the crops of the present year shall have been gathered by the occupants of said lands, nor until a fair compensation shall have been made to them for all improvements or betterments erected thereon, and after due notice of the same being done shall have been given by the Assistant Commissioner.

The Senate have passed a joint resolution for the relief of Mrs. ANNIE GRAY, giving her fifteen hundred dollars



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for her services in assisting one hundred and nine Union prisoners to escape from the Libby Prison in 1863 and 1864. They have also repealed a resolution passed during the last Congress to appoint a competent person to revise and prepare official documents for publication, whose salary shall be \$2,500 per annum, and shall not be paid for more than two years. These are the only items of business in relation to military and naval affairs transacted during the week, excepting the reporting, by the Military Committee, of a bill to extend section four of an act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1866. The fourth section referred to relates to provisions granting three months' pay proper to officers upon final discharge. The amendment extends the benefit of it to officers in service March 3, 1865, or who were mustered out or discharged honorably after that date. The Committee's amendment now proposes to insert the 9th day of April for that date. The Military Committee also reported adversely on the House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase DUGANNE's tactics for the use of the Army.

The House have refused to concur in the Senate's amendments to the Army appropriation bill, providing that the Superintendent of the Military Academy may be selected from any corps of the service; repealing the 35th section of the act of March 3, 1863, for enrolling and calling out the National forces, which prohibits the payment of extra-duty pay to enlisted men, and extending the provisions of the original law in that respect to the Navy and Marine Corps; increasing the mileage of officers, whose transportation in kind is not furnished, to ten cents. The House insisted on its disagreements with the Senate and asked for a Committee of Conference.

The House passed the following bills: for the payment of the Sixth, Eighth and Eleventh regiments of Ohio Volunteer Militia, of Cincinnati, BARD's company of cavalry and PAULSEN's battery, during the time they were in the service of the United States; giving to the members of the Thirty-seventh Iowa Volunteers or their representatives, the same bounty provided by law, or which may be provided by law, to soldiers enlisted into the Volunteer force of the United States in 1862; restoring Lieutenant-Commander RICHARD L. LAW, United States Navy, to the active list from the reserved list; for the relief of the heirs of HORACE HODGES, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of United States Volunteers, directing the allowance of \$1,256 40 on account of the loss of public funds in his hands by the capture of Plymouth, N. C., by the Rebels on the 20th of April, 1864—he having lost his life also at that time; directing the Treasury Department to pay to the legal representatives of CHARLES B. RANDALL, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, killed in action on the 30th of July, 1864, at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., \$175 for a private horse used by him in the military service, and which perished of starvation.

Private bills were also passed in favor of the following persons, officers, soldiers, or their representatives: Major JOHN A. WHITE, Paymaster U. S. A.; Mrs. MARY E. SCATTERGOOD; Mrs. HARRIET B. CROCKER; JOHN M. JONES; ELMIRA M. BERRY, widow of Major-General HIRAM G. BERRY; Mrs. CATHARINE F. WINSLOW; Mrs. IMOGENE BUCKINGHAM; CHARLOTTE REED; Lieutenant-Colonel FRANK LYNCH; Mrs. JERUSA WINTER; Mrs. AMABELLA COOK; BENJAMIN FRANKLIN; JANE D. BRENT; Mrs. REBECCA IRWIN; GEORGE W. BUSH.

The House have passed the Senate's amendment to the bill authorizing the sale of marine hospitals, which provides that the act shall not be construed to authorize the lease or sale of a marine hospital in which the relief furnished has averaged twenty per diem for the last four years, or where no other sufficient hospital accommodations can be procured upon reasonable terms.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution amendatory of that approved June 15, 1866, respecting bounties to colored soldiers, by striking out the words "at the time of his enlistment," referring to the freedom of the colored soldier. He explained how these words, which got into the joint resolution by mistake, defeated the object of the bill. He also availed himself of the opportunity to insert a section to protect the colored soldiers from the extortions of claim agents.

The troops serving in the State of South Carolina have, by order of Major General SICKLES, commanding Department of the Carolinas, been constituted a separate brigade, to be known as the First Separate Brigade; and the troops serving in the State of North Carolina are constituted a separate brigade, to be known as the Second Separate Brigade.

The Headquarters, Regimental Staff and Band of the First U. S. cavalry, now at Drum Barracks, California, have been transferred to the Department of the Columbia. They will proceed to Fort Vancouver, W. T., the Colonel reporting there for further orders to Major-General SICKLES, Commanding the Department.

## MR. SCHENCK'S ARMY BILL.

The following is the text of the Army Bill introduced in the House by Mr. SCHENCK, as it finally passed the House, June 21, 1866, by a vote of ayes 72, noes 41:

An act to reorganize and establish the Army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, six regiments of cavalry, fifty regiments of infantry, the professors and corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the Army of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the five regiments of artillery provided for by this act shall consist of the five regiments now organized; and the first, second, third and fourth regiments of artillery shall have the same organization as is now prescribed by law for the fifth regiment of artillery: *Provided*, That the regimental adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries shall hereafter be extra first lieutenants, who shall be appointed from among those who have served as officers or soldiers of Volunteers in the late war for the suppression of the Rebellion, who have been distinguished for capacity, good conduct and efficient service, and who shall be subject to such examination as is hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the six regiments of cavalry provided for by this act shall consist of the six regiments now in service. Each of said regiments shall hereafter have but one hospital steward, and the regimental adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries shall hereafter be extra first lieutenants, to be appointed as provided for in the foregoing section, in the case of similar officers of the artillery; and each regiment shall have one veterinary surgeon, whose compensation shall be one hundred dollars per month. But at any time hereafter, when the exigencies of the public service may require, the President of the United States shall have the power and authority to mount any of the infantry regiments of the Army, not exceeding six regiments in number at any one time, to serve as cavalry, or mounted infantry; and while so serving they shall be allowed all the pay, allowances and emoluments of cavalry troops.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the infantry regiments herein provided for shall consist of the first ten regiments of infantry, of ten companies each, now in service; of twenty-two regiments to be formed by adding four new companies to the two hundred and sixteen companies, constituting the nine regiments organized under the "act to increase the present military establishment of the United States," approved July twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and organizing the whole two hundred and twenty companies into twenty-two new regiments, which shall be numbered from the eleventh to the thirty-second, inclusive; of ten regiments, to be raised and officered as hereinafter provided for, to be called the Veteran Reserve Corps; and of eight regiments of colored men, to be raised and officered as hereinafter provided, to be known as United States colored troops.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the ten regiments of infantry, first provided for in the foregoing section, shall consist of those now commissioned and serving therewith, subject to such examination as the condition of their being retained in the service as is hereinafter provided for. And the officers of the twenty-two new regiments next provided for in said section shall consist of those company officers heretofore commissioned and serving with the companies composing the said nine regiments which were organized under the provisions of the aforesaid "act to increase the present military establishment of the United States," approved July twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, subject also to like examination, and of such field and other officers as it may be necessary to appoint or reappoint to complete the organization of such regiments. And in making appointments to fill the original vacancies in the thirty-two regiments thus provided for, and for a period of three years after the passage of this act, all the first and second lieutenants, two-thirds of the captains and one half of the officers in each of the grades above that of captain, shall be selected from among the officers and soldiers of Volunteers who have served in the Army of the United States in the late war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and who have been distinguished for capacity, good conduct and efficient service; but graduates of the United States Military Academy shall, immediately upon graduation, be eligible to appointment as second lieutenants; and after the original vacancies are filled, enlisted men of the Regular Army, who shall have served not less than one year, shall also be eligible to appointment as second lieutenants. The Veteran Reserve Corps shall be officered by appointment from any officers and soldiers of Volunteers or of the Regular Army who have been wounded in the line of their duty while serving in the Army of the United States in the late war, or have been disabled by disease contracted in such service, and who may yet be competent for garrison or other duty, to which that corps has heretofore been assigned. The officers selected to fill original vacancies in the regiments of colored troops shall be taken from among those who have served as officers of colored troops in the Army of the United States in the late war. And all appointments of officers in the Veteran Reserve Corps and in regiments of colored troops shall be made on examination, as hereinafter provided, having reference to capacity, good conduct and efficient service in every case: *Provided*, That all officers of the existing Veteran Reserve Corps, except those now actually detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, or otherwise actually and necessarily employed, shall, upon the passage of this act, be mustered out of service, and all of said officers shall be put upon the same footing as other disabled officers not now in service.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the appointments to be made from among Volunteer officers, under the provisions of this act, shall be distributed, as far as may be practicable, among the States, Territories and District of Columbia, in proportion to the number of troops furnished by them respectively to the service of the United States during the late war.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That each regiment of

infantry provided for by this act shall have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, one sergeant major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, one hospital steward, two principal musicians and ten companies, and each company shall have one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner and fifty privates, and the number of privates may be increased to one hundred, at the discretion of the President, whenever the exigencies of the service require such increase. The adjutant and quartermaster of a regiment shall each be an extra first lieutenant, appointed for their respective duties.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the adjutants and quartermasters of infantry regiments shall be mounted officers, and that all regimental adjutants and quartermasters shall be paid, in addition to their other proper allowances as first lieutenants and mounted officers, ten dollars per month, as compensation for their greater care and responsibility; and officers of the line detailed to act as regimental quartermasters, or as quartermasters or commissaries of permanent posts, or of commands of not less than two companies, shall, when the assignment is duly reported to and approved by the War Department, receive, as extra compensation, while responsible for Government property, ten dollars per month.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That fifteen bands, including the band at the Military Academy, may be retained or enlisted in the Army, with such organization as is now provided by law, to be assigned to brigades in time of war, and in time of peace to assembled brigades, or to forts or posts at which the largest number of troops shall be ordinarily stationed, and the band at the Military Academy shall be placed on the same footing as other bands; and there shall be one ordnance sergeant and one hospital steward for each military post, and the same number of post chaplains as now provided by law; and a commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the Veteran Reserve Corps, with a suitable number of enlisted men detailed from that corps, shall be assigned to duty as superintendent and guard at each National Cemetery now established or that may be hereafter established.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all enlistments into the Army shall hereafter be for the term of three years, and but two field officers shall be appointed to any regiment until six companies of the regiment shall have been organized, and but two officers for each company shall be appointed until the minimum number of men has been enlisted and the regiment duly organized; but recruits may at all times be collected at the general rendezvous in addition to the number required to fill to their minimum all the regiments and companies of the Army, provided that such recruits shall not exceed in the aggregate three thousand men. It shall be competent to enlist men for the service who have been wounded in the line of their duty while serving in the Army of the United States, or who have been disabled by disease contracted in such service, provided it shall be found, on medical inspection, that by such wounds or disability they are not unfitted for efficiency in garrison or other light duty; and such men, when enlisted, shall be assigned to service exclusively in the regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to employ in the Territories and Indian country a force of Indians, not to exceed one thousand, to act as scouts, who shall receive the pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers, and be discharged whenever the necessity for their further employment is abated, or at the discretion of the Department commander.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That there shall be one general, one lieutenant-general, five major-generals and ten brigadier-generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments, and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grade as now provided by law.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the adjutant-general's department of the Army shall hereafter consist of the officers now authorized by law, and their rank shall be as follows, viz.: One adjutant-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; four assistant adjutant-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels; five assistant adjutant-generals, with the rank pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels; and ten assistant adjutant-generals, with the rank pay and emoluments of majors.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That there shall be four inspector-generals of the Army, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels; and four assistant inspector-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels, one of whom shall be specially assigned to duty as inspector of cavalry, and two assistant inspector-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the bureau of military justice shall hereafter consist of one judge-advocate-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general, and one assistant judge-advocate-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a colonel; and the said judge-advocate-general shall receive, revise and have recorded, the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry and military commissions, and shall perform such other duties as have heretofore been performed by the judge-advocate-general of the Army. And of the judge-advocates now in office there may be retained a number not exceeding ten, to be selected by the Secretary of War, who shall perform their duties under the direction of the judge-advocate-general, until otherwise provided by law, or until the Secretary of War shall decide that their services may be dispensed with.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the quartermasters' department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one quartermaster-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; six quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels; ten quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels; fifteen quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors; forty-four quartermasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains; and at least two-thirds of all original vacancies in each of the grades of lieutenant-colonel and major, and all original vacancies in the grade of captain shall be filled by selection from among those per-



sons who have rendered meritorious service as assistant quartermasters of Volunteers in the Army of the United States in the late war. But after the first appointments made under the provisions of this section, as vacancies may occur in the grades of major and captain in this department, no appointments to fill the same shall be made until the number of majors shall be reduced to twelve, and the number of captains to thirty, and thereafter the number of officers in each of said grades shall continue to conform to said reduced numbers. But nothing in this section shall be construed so as to vacate the commission of any officer now commissioned, either as assistant quartermaster-general or as deputy quartermaster-general, or as assistant quartermaster, but only to change the title to quartermaster in the case of those who rank as colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors and captains, without affecting in any way their relative position or the time from which they take such rank.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the number of military storekeepers shall hereafter be as many as shall be required, not exceeding sixteen, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of captains.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act for the better organization of the quartermaster's department, approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall continue in force so far as they do not become obsolete and unnecessary upon the disbandment of the Volunteer forces.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the subsistence department shall hereafter consist of the number of officers now authorized by law, namely: one commissary-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; two assistant commissary-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels; two commissaries, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonels; eight commissaries, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors; and sixteen commissaries, with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains. But, after the first appointments made under the provisions of this section, as vacancies may occur, reducing the number of officers in the several grades below that of brigadier-general of this department, no appointments to fill the same shall be made until the number of colonels shall be reduced to one, the number of majors to eight, and the number of captains to eight. And thereafter the number of officers in each of said several grades shall continue to conform to such reduced numbers. And hereafter no graduate of the United States Military Academy, being at the time in the Army of the United States, or having been therein at any time for three years next preceding, shall be eligible to appointment as an officer in the subsistence department. But this provision shall not extend to graduates of West Point now in the subsistence department. But nothing in this section shall be construed so as to vacate the commission of the commissary-general of subsistence, but only to change the title of that officer to commissary-general; nor to vacate the commission of any officer now commissioned as assistant commissary-general of subsistence, or commissary of subsistence, but only to change the title to commissary in the cases of those who rank as lieutenant-colonels, captains and majors, without affecting in any way their relative position, or the time from which they take rank.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the Provost-Marshal-General's Office and Bureau shall be continued only so long as, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, may be necessary to close up the business thereof, not exceeding, however, six months from the passage of this act.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the medical department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one surgeon-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; one assistant surgeon-general, with the rank pay and emoluments of a colonel; one chief medical purveyor and four assistant medical purveyors, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels, who shall give the same bonds which are or may be required of assistant paymaster-generals of like grade, and shall, when not acting as purveyors, be assignable to duty as surgeons by the President; seventy surgeons, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors; one hundred and forty assistant surgeons, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of first-lieutenants for the first three years' service, and with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains after three years' service; and five medical storekeepers, with the same compensation as is now provided by law; and at least two-thirds of the original vacancies in the grades of surgeon and assistant surgeon shall be filled by selection by competitive examination from among the persons who have served as staff or regimental surgeons or assistant surgeons of Volunteers in the Army of the United States two years during the late war, and one-third in the same manner from similar officers in the Regular Army; and persons who have served as assistant surgeons three years in the Volunteer service shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of captain. And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to appoint, from the enlisted men of the Army, or cause to be enlisted, as many hospital stewards as the service may require, to be permanently attached to the Medical Department, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the Pay Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one paymaster-general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general; two assistant paymaster-generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels; two paymasters, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant-colonels, and forty paymasters with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors; and the original vacancies in the grade of major shall be filled by selection from those persons who have served faithfully as paymasters or additional paymasters in the Army of the United States in the late war. And hereafter no graduate of the United States Military Academy, being at the time in the Army of the United States, or having been at any time for three years next preceding, shall be eligible to appointment as an officer in the Pay Department. But this provision shall not extend to graduates of West Point now in the Pay Department. Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to vacate the present commission of the paymaster-general, but only to fix his rank, nor to vacate the commission of any officer now commissioned as assistant paymaster-gen-

eral with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but only to change the title of such officer to paymaster.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the Corps of Engineers, shall consist of one chief-engineer, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general, six colonels, sixteen lieutenant-colonels, twenty-two majors, thirty captains, and twenty first and ten second lieutenants, who shall have the pay and emoluments now provided by law for officers of the Engineer Corps of the several grades, respectively. But after the first appointments made under the provisions of this section, as vacancies may occur in the several grades of lieutenant-colonel, major, captain and lieutenant, no appointments to fill the same shall be made until the number of lieutenant-colonels shall be reduced to fifteen, the number of majors to twenty, and the number of captains to fifteen, and the number of second lieutenants to fifteen; and thereafter the number of officers in each of said several grades shall continue to conform to such reduced numbers.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the five companies of Engineer soldiers, and the sergeant-major, and quartermaster sergeant, heretofore prescribed by law, shall constitute a battalion of Engineers, to be officered by officers of suitable rank detailed from the Corps of Engineers; and the officers of Engineers acting respectively as adjutant and quartermaster of this battalion shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of adjutants and quartermasters.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the Ordnance Department of the Army shall consist of the same number of officers and enlisted men as is now authorized by law, and the officers shall be of the following grades, viz: One brigadier-general, three colonels, six lieutenant-colonels, twelve majors, twenty captains, twelve first lieutenants, ten second lieutenants, all of whom shall have the same pay and emoluments as now provided by law; and thirteen ordnance storekeepers, of whom a number not exceeding six may also be appointed and authorized to act as paymasters at armories and arsenals. The ordnance storekeeper and paymaster at the National Armory at Springfield, Mass., shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of other paymasters of the Army, and all other ordnance storekeepers shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of captains. But after the first appointments, made under the provisions of this section, as vacancies may occur, reducing the number of officers in the several grades of this department below the rank of brigadier-general, no appointments to fill the same shall be made until the number of colonels shall be reduced to one, the number of lieutenant-colonels to three, the number of majors to five, the number of captains to ten, and the number of first lieutenants to ten; and thereafter the number of officers in each of said several grades shall continue to conform to such reduced numbers. Two-thirds of all the military storekeepers and ordnance storekeepers provided for by the seventeenth section of this act, and by this section, shall be persons who have performed meritorious service as Volunteer officers or soldiers in the Army of the United States during the late Rebellion.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one chief signal officer of the Army, who shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel. And the Secretary of War shall have power to detail from the Army six officers, and not to exceed one hundred non-commissioned officers and privates to be taken from the battalion of engineers, for the performance of signal duty: *Provided*, That no officer or enlisted man shall be detailed to serve in the signal corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a military board, to be convened by the Secretary of War for that purpose; and enlisted men, while so detailed, shall, when deemed necessary, be mounted upon horses provided by the Government.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That in all the staff corps, and among the officers of the line above the grade of captain, one-third of the promotions may be made on the ground of merit alone, and without regard to seniority in the date of appointments or commissions: *Provided*, That in applying the rule of promotions no distinction shall be made between officers of regiments composed of colored men and those composed of white men, but the promotions shall be by interchange, equally open to all said officers.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever an officer of the staff or of the line shall be deemed better fitted for, or likely to be more efficient in, the performance of his duties in some other corps or arm of the military service than the particular corps or arm in which he may be, the President is authorized to transfer him to some other staff, corps, or arm of the service; but an officer, on being so transferred, shall only take such rank in the staff or corps in which he is placed as he held by commission in the staff or line before his transfer.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent of the United States Military Academy may hereafter be selected, and the officers on duty at that institution detailed, from any arm of the service; and the supervision and charge of the Academy shall be in the War Department, under such officer or officers as the Secretary of War may assign to that duty. The chaplain at the United States Military Academy shall no longer be required to act also as professor, but a professor of English literature, geography, history, and ethics shall be appointed for that institution, to be on the same footing, and to be paid the same compensation, as other professors of the Academy.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That no officer of the Army in time of peace shall be dismissed the service unless in accordance with the provisions of this act, or by sentence of a court-martial, duly approved.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That, immediately after the passage of this act, the President of the United States shall convene a council of officers to assemble at Washington City, which council shall be composed of three general officers of the Army, three officers of infantry, two officers of artillery, two officers of cavalry, two officers of the medical department, one officer of the adjutant-general's department, one officer of engineers, one officer of ordnance, one officer of the quartermaster's department, one officer of the subsistence department, one officer of the inspector-general's department, and one officer of the pay department; all to be selected for their high character for intelligence, discretion, justice, patriotism and professional

ability, and who, being thus selected, shall be retained on the Army list. It shall be the duty of this council to inquire into and consider the capacity, character, record of services, and fitness to be continued in the military service of every officer below the grade of brigadier-general who may be in the Army at the time of the passage of this act; and with a view to this they shall be furnished with all information, papers, records and other documentary evidence they may require from the War Department. As they proceed with this investigation they shall, from time to time, make written report of their conclusions in each case to the Secretary of War. When the report of a majority of the council is not adverse in the case of any officer, he shall thereupon be immediately marked on the Army list to be retained in the service in the position or rank which he is then holding, of which due notice shall be given in general orders; but if the majority of the council report that in their opinion, and for reasons which they shall assign, the case of any officer ought to be further inquired into, he shall thereupon be summoned, by order, to appear before a board, to consist of three general officers or officers of his corps or arm of the service, senior to him in rank, to undergo further examination. On such examination, beside other inquiry as to his capacity and qualifications, mental, moral, and physical, the officer shall be allowed, if the case requires it, full and reasonable opportunity for explanation and defence, and may produce witnesses and other testimony to meet any objections or charges made against him. If the board thereupon report that he is not qualified to remain in the Army, for reasons other than any which involve bad moral character, he shall be placed on the retired list, as is provided in other cases for the retirement of Army officers, and on the same conditions; but if he be found unfit for the service on account of moral disqualifications, he shall at once be dropped from the rolls of the Army. And in making such investigations into the fitness of officers to be retained in the service, the said military council and such board as may at any time be appointed and organized under the provisions of this section, shall take into account the cases of any who may have been employed in no active duty in the field during any part of the late war, and shall inquire specially into the reasons for their not being so employed; and any officer whose absence from active field service during the war shall be decided by a board of examinees, after full hearing, to have been on account of his sympathy with the Rebellion or his unwillingness to serve actively against the so-called Confederate States, or any particular State, or the people of any State engaged in rebellion, shall be reported the same as if found morally disqualified for the service.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That no officer of the Army below the rank of colonel shall hereafter be promoted to a higher grade before having passed a satisfactory examination as to his fitness for promotion and record of past services before a board of three general officers or officers of his corps or arm of service, who served in grades at least equal to his own during the late war for the suppression of Rebellion; and should the officer fail at said examination, he shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when, if he still desires promotion, he shall, upon application, be examined, and upon a second failure shall be dropped from the rolls of the Army: *Provided*, That if any officer be found unfit for promotion on account of moral disqualifications, he shall not be entitled to re-examination.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be appointed an officer in the line or in any staff corps of the Army until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board, to be convened under direction of the Secretary of War, which shall inquire into and take account of the services rendered during the late war, as well as the capacity and qualifications otherwise of the applicant; and such appointment, when made, shall be without regard to previous rank, but with sole regard to qualifications and meritorious services.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of promoting knowledge of military science among the young men of the United States, the President may, upon the application of an established college or university within the United States, with sufficient capacity to educate at one time not less than one hundred and fifty male students, detail an officer of the Army to act as president, superintendent, or professor of such college, or university; that the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed twenty at any time, and shall be appointed through the United States as nearly as practicable, according to population, and shall be governed by general rules, to be prescribed from time to time by the President.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever troops are serving at any post, garrison, or permanent camp, there shall be established a school where all enlisted men may be provided with instruction in the common English branches of education, and especially in the history of the United States; and the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to detail such commissioned and non-commissioned officers as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That any person applying for a commission under the authority of this act, and having permission to appear before a board of examiners, shall be entitled, in case of passing the examination, and being appointed or commissioned, to receive mileage from the place of his residence to the place of examination, or such portion of that distance as he may actually travel, the same as is paid to officers travelling under orders, but there shall be paid no other compensation.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That in construing this act officers who have heretofore been appointed or commissioned to serve with United States colored troops shall be deemed and held to be officers of Volunteers.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That officers of the Regular Army who have also held commissions as officers of Volunteers shall not on that account be held to be Volunteers under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize or permit the appointment to any position or office in the Army of the United States of any person who has served in any capacity in the civil, military, or naval service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during



the late Rebellion, or otherwise in aid of the Rebellion; but any such appointment shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where a Volunteer officer has been appointed in the Regular Army to the same rank or grade which he may have held in the Volunteer forces, or to any lower rank or grade, his name shall be borne on the Army Register with the date of his Volunteer appointment, and he shall take rank as with continuous service from such date.

SEC. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That all leaders of bands of music in the United States Army who now have the pay of second lieutenants shall be styled "band masters," with the privilege of wearing the shoulder strap of a second lieutenant, with a lyre thereon, to indicate their position: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall add to the rank, pay, or emoluments of such band masters.

SEC. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting existing laws respecting the rank, pay, and allowances of chaplains of the army.

SEC. 43. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect in any way the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, as now established by law.

SEC. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to have prepared, and to report to Congress at its next session, a code of regulations for the government of the Army, and of the Militia in actual service, which shall embrace all necessary orders and forms of a general character for the performance of all duties incumbent on officers and men in the military service, including rules for the government of courts-martial. The existing regulations to remain in force until Congress shall have acted on said report.

SEC. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That one chaplain may be appointed for each regiment of colored troops at the discretion of the President, whose duties shall include the instruction of the enlisted men in the common English branches of education.

SEC. 46. *And be it further enacted*, That chaplains when ordered from one field of duty to another, shall be entitled to transportation at the same rate as other officers.

SEC. 47. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Passed the House of Representatives June 21, 1866.

Attest: EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk.

#### SIXTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The headquarters of the Sixth regiment infantry are at the Citadel, Charleston, S. C. The following is a list of the officers of the regiment corrected up to the 15th inst.:

COLONEL—J. Durell Greene, at Columbia, S. C., commanding post.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—Henry B. Clitz (Brevet Colonel) Charleston, S. C., commanding regiment and post.

MAJORS—James P. Roy, Charleston, S. C., Inspector-General Department of the Carolinas; George A. Williams, unknown, not reported since promotion.

CAPTAINS—Benjamin F. Smith (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Company A, Georgetown, S. C., commanding company and post; John McCleary, Company H, Cincinnati, O., General Recruiting Service; Orlando H. Moore (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Company B, Aiken, S. C., commanding company and post; Montgomery Bryant, Company D, Charleston, S. C., commanding company; John J. Upham, Company I, Lawtonville, S. C., commanding company and post; W. W. Sanders (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Company F, Charleston, S. C., commanding company; Daniel D. Lynn, Company K, Chicago, Ill., Recruiting Service; H. S. Hawkins, Company G, Darlington, S. C., commanding company and post; Wright Rives (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Company C, Washington, D. C., on duty with the President; Joseph B. Rife, Company E, Beaufort, S. C., commanding post.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—Alexander H. Freeman, Company B, Aiken, S. C., with company; C. M. Bailey, Company I, Charleston, S. C., attached to and commanding Company C; C. M. Pyne (Brevet Captain), Company G, Charleston, S. C., Judge-Advocate, Department of the Carolinas; J. P. Schindel, Company D, Charleston, S. C., Regimental Quartermaster; James McKim, Company K, Columbia, S. C., commanding company and Post Adjutant; Thomas Britton, Company H, Columbia, S. C., commanding company and Depot Quartermaster; John W. Clous, Company A, Charleston, S. C., Regimental Adjutant; Stephen Baker, Company E, Lawtonville, S. C., attached to Company I; Daniel H. Weilandt, Company F, Charleston, S. C., with company; A. K. Long, Company C, Washington, D. C., A. A. G. Volunteers, on duty with the President.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—Sol. L. Hoge, Company G, Darlington, S. C., with company; Dan H. Murdock, Company D, Charleston, S. C., with company; John W. Godman, Company H, Columbia, S. C., with company; S. P. Jocelyn, unknown, not reported since appointment; R. W. Ross, Company A, Georgetown, S. C., with company; C. D. Lyon, Charleston, S. C., with Company F; J. F. Munson, Charleston, S. C., with Company C.

#### CHANGES IN THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }  
WASHINGTON CITY, June 26, 1866.

The following are the changes in the Subsistence Department since last report:

##### HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Captain H. A. Darling (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), C. S. Volunteers, to take effect June 23, 1866.

Captain G. B. Newton (Brevet Major), C. S. Volunteers, to take effect July 31, 1866.

So much of Special Orders No. 158, dated April 7, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Charles S. Langdon (Brevet Major), C. S. Volunteers, is so amended by Special Orders No. 296, dated June 22, 1866, as to read, "to take April 30, 1866."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EDITOR does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

### THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In a late edition of the New York Herald there appeared an article, signed "One Thousand and One Marines," which should doubtless have been signed "One Insubordinate Marine."

The article in question the marine evidently thought was called for by the resolution offered a few days ago in the House of Representatives by a member, the purport of which was to have the Naval Committee inquire into the expediency of either abolishing the Corps, or of attaching it to the Regular Army.

Let this marine tell the story, and the U. S. Marine Corps is worthless, has few or no brave officers, has lost its "prestige," is imposed upon by Navy officers, and not defended by its own, etc., etc. Every one of his charges are false, and certainly should be deemed not worthy of an answer, but, the resolution being offered, it presents an opportunity to say a few words about a brave and soldierly body.

During the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, the Corps won a most enviable reputation, and the justly-earned title of "the Corps that never faltered."

During the late Rebellion, when it was called upon, it performed well its duty. "The handful of marines" at Fort Fisher may "have fallen back," but a whole army was never censured because one battalion proved "not steady under fire."

The party writing to the Herald says the Corps would prove gallant if led by brave officers. As to the gallantry of their officers, I had once the honor to be an eye witness—it was on the field of the first Bull Run.

The battalion of Marines which marched to that field were all recruits, undrilled and undisciplined, but, notwithstanding this, through the gallantry of their officers, they proved efficient; they were commanded by the late Colonel J. G. REYNOLDS, who was assisted by ZERLIN, NICHOLSON and JONES—veterans of the Mexican War—and younger members of the Corps, all of whom displayed great gallantry. General PORTER, their division commander, in his official report, spoke of these officers in a most praiseworthy manner.

In my humble opinion, the Marine Corps to-day is, in many respects, superior to any military body in our service. It is certainly the best uniformed and equipped, and most attentive to the minute duties of the soldier. The party writing against the Corps complains of its old-fogy system. It would be well for the Regular Army to go back to some of the old-fogy customs of service which the Marine Corps still cling to.

The proposed attempt to consolidate the Corps with the Army is certainly worthy of mature deliberation. In the English service, the Royal Marines (with their motto, "Per mare, per terram") are a part of the army; and it may be well to add it to ours as a "Corps of Marine Artillery."

No doubt judicious legislation would be of benefit to the Corps. The colonel commanding should have the rank of a brigadier-general. The project of consolidating it with the land forces deliberated and acted upon; but more particularly yearly assignments should be made from the graduating class of the Military Academy, which would, in a measure, furnish officers. But do not disband the Corps; its former services to its country demand, and will doubtless receive, a better reward.

U. S. ARMY.

JUNE 25, 1866.

### COMPETITION IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Some three years since the Navy Department commenced the construction of six new screw sloops of large dimensions, with the sharpest models ever built for naval vessels, and fitted with steam machinery of the greatest magnitude ever put afloat—the *Great Eastern* alone excepted—the object being to attain the highest possible speed without regard to cost. Five of these vessels, viz, the *Neshamie*, *Pompanoosue*, *Wampanoag*, *Annonosue*, and one other not named, are to be furnished with engines designed by the Chief of the Steam Bureau of the Navy Department, in accordance with his full-stroke theory. But the sixth vessel of this batch, the *Madawaska*, is fitted with engines designed by an eminent civilian engineer on principles admitted throughout the engineering profession. The idea of this procedure was to put this engine in direct competition with those planned by the Steam Bureau for the similar vessels just mentioned. Furthermore, in order to make the comparison as fair and exact as possible, the skilful constructor of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Mr. DELANO, was directed to build two of this class of vessels of precisely the same dimensions, model and materials. This duty has been performed in the most creditable manner, and the result is the *Wampanoag* and *Madawaska*, two of the handsomest ships ever launched. The former, which is being fitted with the engines of the Steam Bureau, was launched and handed to the contractors of the engines over seven months before the *Madawaska*; still further, the competing engines of the Steam Bureau were commenced some six months before those of the *Madawaska*; notwithstanding which we find that while the *Madawaska* was under steam some three months since, the engines of the rival vessel are so far behindhand that it is not probable they will be ready for steam in less time than six or eight months. And when to this is added the time necessary to complete the work to be done after the contractors have finished the engines, it will be seen that this competition—the most important attempted in the Navy, if not in the annals of steam engineering—if not altogether defeated, is at least delayed upward of one year—a time sufficient to render nugatory any benefit to the Naval service which otherwise might result from this costly trial.

The cause of this wicked trifling with the public service is apparent. Should this competition turn against him, the Bureau Chief feels that it will be all over with him.

He is aware that if he is beaten in this trial, it will be a hopeless task to attempt a second trial—and that, too, in the face of his recent exposure—to obtain the support of the Naval Committee by skilful misrepresentation.

The Bureau Chief has now good reason to fear this trial. The radical defects recently developed in the *Pennacola's* engines have shown him what may be expected from the larger engines in the *Wampanoag*. In this case he is not competing with an old and well-tried paddle-wheel engine, as he did with the *Winoski*, but he is competing with a large screw engine of his own design—a mighty difference.

When this evading competition is compared with the fairness which characterized the recent competitive trials between the *Oetavia*, *Constance* and *Arcthusa* in the English Navy, one cannot be failed to be impressed with the fact that the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering desires to avoid this trial.

FAIR PLAY.

### PETERSBURG AS IT IS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Many of the readers of your journal once were a part of the armed host that lay so long in the lines around Petersburg, and some of them may read with interest of the changes time has wrought in this venerable village and its vicinity. The bowers, the huts and camps of the Grand Army have, of course,

"Like an unsubstantial pageant faded,  
And left not a rack behind."

From the Appomattox to Forts Hell and Damnation both the Federal and Rebel lines have been almost levelled by the industrious labors of the bullet-hunters. Even the profiles of the largest works have been destroyed by these moles, who are still working with untiring energy. Singular as it may seem, scores of them yet find old iron and lead in sufficient quantities to make the search for them remunerative. From Fort Hell to the left of our line the larger field-works remain almost intact, except on the farm of the amiable Mr. PEEBLES. This worthy gentleman is having all the works on his property levelled, for he says, "he does not wish a vestige left to remind him of the hated occupation of Yankees." Fort Fisher, the most beautiful bastioned work on the lines will probably long defy the efforts of the destroyer; but Fort Cotahay, the casemated fort just to the right of the tall signal tower, is fast yielding to the attacks of PEEBLES's sable myrmidons. The grove at Poplar Spring Church, known as the Engineer Camp, has been selected as the site of Federal Cemetery. The burial corps are now preparing the ground and removing the remains, that are scattered far and near along the lines, to their final resting place. The ground-plot is a beautiful one, and lies within gunshot of several of the bloodiest battle-fields of the great siege. A little to the northeast is that of the Weldon Railroad; just to the northwest, that of PEEBLES's farm; partly on the cemetery ground the battle of Squirrel Level Road was fought. Four miles south is Ream's Station, and three miles to the west many battles were fought for the Boydton Plank-Road. So you may judge this cemetery lies in the midst of a mighty Golgotha. Pains will no doubt be taken to place all of our brave men in their proper places.

While the General Government is making these commendable exertions to honor our fallen ones, those who fell in the "lost cause" have not been forgotten by their confederates. On the 9th of June, two years ago, the Union troops, under GILMORE and KAUTZ made the first attack on Petersburg. The works were defended only by the Militia of the town, and, for the first time, they felt the horrors of the war. The inhabitants now say, "That when they saw some of their venerable gray haired City Fathers brought in from the front, covered with blood, they felt a sickening sensation of fear come over them that they never experienced before or since."

On the second anniversary of this day of fear, the City of the Living was deserted. Young and old, great and small, all went loaded with flowers to the City of the Dead, near by—Old Blandford Cemetery. An inscription over the main entrance told the object of the celebration:

"To honor the dead, who, vainly brave,  
Died for a land they could not save."

It is here that most of the Confederate dead are buried who fell in the siege. Here many of them were hastily interred, yet mangled and bleeding from the trenches. For this, as every one knows, is the Cemetery Hill, against which BURNSIDE directed his attack after the famous mine explosion on the 30th of July. On the late anniversary every Southern grave was decked with garlands—Rebels no longer, for who can rebel against the King of Kings, or the King of Terrors? The favorite to the departed was the banner under which they had fought, woven in flowers of red and white. But, before the sun set, their flowery flags had faded—even as their hopes had faded and perished.

In the shadow of the old ruined church, many of the Revolutionary heroes rest, after having fought their good fight. Alas! There were no flowers for them. Forgotten! quite forgotten! Overlooking the battalions of Southern dead there is a monument, inscribed

##### TO PATRIOTISM,

and surmounted by our National Arms. It is erected in honor of Captain RICHARD MCCRAY and his company, who, in the words of the epitaph, "Won for their native place by their valor in the late war with Great Britain the title of the 'Cockade City.' How strangely the following lines upon the marble shaft now strike the reader!

"Behold the glorious patriot band,  
Brave guardians of their native land.  
By no ignoble view inspired,  
By love of country only fired,  
March forth to combat side by side;  
No mercenary thoughts excite,  
For Freedom and for Fame they fight—  
Virginia's flower: her ornament and pride."

But they, too, were forgotten. No wreaths were placed on the headstones of these real heroes. They did not feel the slight. Their laurel wreaths are in History and do not fade. All around, "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa spread," are the graves of our soldiers. Yet, in all this



wilderness of flowers there is not a bud or blossom for the loyal dead. None but those which nature sends to conceal their resting-place from the eyes of those who hate them. Yet hate will die out at last, and forgetfulness, like the ivy on the old ruin, will conceal the scars and ruin of the past.

PETERSBURG, VA., June 13, 1866.

### COAST DEFENCES.

NOTE FROM GENERAL BARNARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A paragraph in the article of your journal of June 23, headed "Harbor Defences," misrepresents very materially the expression contained in the Report of the Joint Board of Army and Navy Officers of which it professes to be an abstract. It reads as follows: "They say" (i. e., the Board) "it is to be regretted that Fort Richmond, in New York Harbor, and Fort Delaware, on the Delaware, which were built after prolonged experiments, were rendered valueless by immediately succeeding developments in the power of artillery."

What the Board said was—not that the forts named were rendered valueless—but that the "experiments" referred to, on which important modifications in their structure were based, were rendered nearly so, simply from the fact that no heavier gun was used in their experiments than the 10-inch columbiad, firing a ball of 128 pounds weight, with charge of 15 or perhaps 18 pounds of powder.

In fact, all that the author of these experiments—the late illustrious Chief-Engineer, General TOTTEN—affirms is, that "our experiments show that wrought iron is the best material for insertion as above mentioned" (i. e., for throat of embrasures), "and that a thickness of eight inches of wrought iron, solidly backed with masonry, will resist an 8-inch solid ball fired with 10 1-4 pounds of powder from a distance of 200 yards."

No one was more sensible than General TOTTEN, that a construction well-adapted to resist a 32-pound shot might not be adequate to resist a 128-pound shot, or, that experiments alone could determine what changes were required. Hence his elaborate series of experiments, extending through a period of four years. Unfortunately, neither he nor any one else foresaw the rapidly ensuing developments in the power of artillery—a development which, in the brief period of ten years, has subjected our works to the assaults of 300, 500 or 1,000 pounds weight, propelled by 60, 80 or 100 pounds of powder.

Hence the opinion of the Joint Board, that those experiments have been rendered nearly valueless—and that "experiments are indispensable to determine the resistance of our most recent works, and the best methods of construction; for, neither the protracted experiments in England against iron targets, nor those made by our own Navy Department, throw much light on the subject, having been made with different objects."

Very respectfully, etc.,

J. G. BARNARD.

### GENERALS BRANNAN AND SAXTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The *Independent* of the 24th of May contains an article headed "The South Victorious in Georgia," devoted mainly to bitter misrepresentation and abuse of Brevet Major-General BRANNAN, and laudation of Brevet Major-General SAXTON and Captain J. E. BRYANT, editor of the *Loyal Georgian*. It begins by saying, "We pass by General TILLSON, who claims to be merely a subordinate, though he admits himself totally opposed to decorating the graves of our soldiers by the hands of little children." It will strike the vast number of officers and soldiers who, like General TILLSON, served in a subordinate position, with some astonishment, that this fact should elicit a sneer from the *Independent*. General TILLSON does not, and never has, admitted that he was opposed to decorating the graves of our soldiers, but, on the contrary, pronounces the statement a malicious falsehood, whether made by the editor of the *Loyal Georgian*, who hates General TILLSON, because the latter detected him in obtaining money from the negroes under false pretences, and interfered for their protection, or by the editor of the *Independent*. It asks, "Who is this General BRANNAN?" We answer that he is an honest, brave and competent officer, who has never been suspected of misappropriating a single dollar of public funds; who, throughout the war, has been at the front, and has always distinguished himself by his courage and capacity on the field of battle. He was one of the few division commanders who stood firm in the terrible battle of Chickamauga, exhibiting such heroic courage as to win the enduring respect and admiration of the Army of the Cumberland. He is an officer who has won the confidence and good opinion of such men as THOMAS, SHERMAN and GRANT. And yet this gallant soldier, to whom, in common with its defenders in the field and under fire the country owes a debt of gratitude, is held up to public execration in a widely-read religious journal, simply to gratify party spite; and a domestic sorrow more terrible than death occurring without fault on his part, which has saddened and darkened his whole life, and which time had partly healed, is ruthlessly torn open and exposed to public gaze, and this not in the name of justice, but in a paper devoted to spreading the gospel of peace, and the knowledge of that charity which thinketh no evil, by an editor who probably never heard the roar of battle, much less saw the gleam of hostile bayonets; who defended his country in the hour of peril by urging other men to go to the front, and whose home and loved ones General BRANNAN, by almost reckless exposure of his life, helped to make safe and secure. But the war is over, the danger past, and the editor of the *Independent* is exhibiting his gratitude. If this is an outgrowth of religious life, then may the good Lord defend us from unending intercourse with its professors in the world to which we are hastening.

And who is Brevet Major-General RUFUS SAXTON, the idol of HORACE GREELEY and the editor of the *Independent*? Will these gentlemen tell the country the battles in which General SAXTON fought? Will they show when and where he has heard the whir of Rebel bullets, and give us the names

of the generals upon whose recommendation he was promoted for gallant service? Will they explain the necessity for his removing the financial records of his office, and whether or not he has accounted to the Government and to the numerous benevolent societies for the large sums of money received and disbursed by him? Will they show why, under the management of their pet, the Bureau became such a reproach and byword among the people that not even the manly virtue and heroic name of General HOWARD could lift it above suspicion and contempt? Why, starting with three States under his charge, the Commissioner whom the whole country honors, and whom no one suspects of being governed by improper motives, was compelled to remove him from one after another, and finally from all? Was the report made by Lieutenant-General GRANT, which immediately preceded the removal of General SAXTON, and which was the result of personal inspection, false and without foundation? And is it a fact, as stated by the New York *Tribune*, that General SAXTON was removed to make room for a more pliant tool of the Administration? Have these gentlemen forgotten that the tens of thousands of our country's defenders, who fought in the Western Army beside General BRANNAN, afterwards swept through this country with SHERMAN, and past the dominion of General SAXTON, and that they know the record of these two generals? Are these editors anxious to excite the contempt of these brave men, who are now scattered through our country, by praising the one whom they know and despise, and execrating the other whom they many times saw expose himself in the heat of battle? And who is Captain BRYANT, editor of the *Loyal Georgian*, a paper owned and supported by freed people, but which he is controlling and prostituting to mean, personal ends? It would be a waste of words to answer. Unless he changes his course, there is good reason to believe that the answer will yet be written in the criminal records of this country.

### THE REVOLUTIONARY UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Some time since inquiries were made in your paper as to the recognition of "Blue and Buff" as the National or Continental uniform, and if adopted, when authorized. No one could answer this question, although I then furnished a statement of a number of uniforms worn by our Colonial troops. This evening, looking over WILLIAM L. STONE'S "faithful historical record" of the observances in the City of New York, on the occasion of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and of the inauguration of President WASHINGTON, 30th April, 1789, I found the following:

"A troop of horse, uniformed after the manner of LEE'S and SHELTON'S dragoons" \* \* \* were prominent figures. Their dress, &c., seems to have been as follows: Helmet, horse-hair—falling crest; blue coat, faced with buff; buff breeches; jack boots.

Again, "as a compliment to the alliance of the United States and France, there were two sets of cotillion dances in complete uniforms. The uniform of France was worn by one set, and that of the United States—the Revolutionary Blue and Buff—by the other."

HOYT'S Military Dictionary, published in 1810, says, "the uniform of the infantry of the American Army is blue with red facings." This was the dress of the grenadier company present at the inauguration of WASHINGTON. The German company wore blue coats with yellow (equivalent to buff) waistcoats—breeches. DEANE, who published his Military Dictionary in 1810, states that our National uniform was blue. Colonel TRUMBULL, the great American military historical painter, a soldier of the Revolution, must have known the exact Continental uniform, and have depicted it correctly in his pictures. Blue and buff appear therein.

There will yet be furnished by some explorer of musty documents authentic data to prove that our authorized Continental uniform was blue and buff, although I have never been able to get the precise information from any antiquarian, historian, or military investigator to whom I have propounded the question.

ANCHOR.

### BREVET RANK IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of the 16th inst., over the signature of "Bogus," is an article entitled "Brevet Rank in the Navy."

Doubtless there are many Naval officers disheartened by slow lineal promotion who would be gratified by Congress conferring upon them brevet rank; but there are others equally deserving who would deem increased remuneration, and the privilege of retiring on half-pay, after twenty-five years of full service, far greater boons.

If we are to have brevet rank, it ought to be bestowed (as in the Army) for faithful and meritorious service, without regard to corps or grade.

The line and staff are equally essential to the efficiency of the Navy; and as they equally share the vicissitudes of peace and war, it is but fair that they should also share equally in rank and pay.

In his anxiety to exclude the staff from brevet rank, "Bogus" has evidently forgotten the proverbial "generosity of the sailor;" and though his letter embodies the sentiments of the majority of the line, it is to be regretted that deep-rooted prejudice has betrayed him into the expression of *slang Naval terms*, by no means creditable to his heart or head.

Wishing all success to the line, would it not be well for "Bogus" to cultivate that charity which "envieth not," and "seeketh not her own."

STAFF.

In accordance with Special Orders No. 87, War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Lieutenant Stuart Eldridge, Sixty-fourth U. S. colored troops, has been relieved from duty in the State of Mississippi, and ordered to make an inspection tour through the Northern portion of Alabama and Georgia, with particular reference to the amount of destitution prevailing in those sections.

### TRIALS BY MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

Judge NELSON of the U. S. Supreme Court has recently discharged on writ of habeas corpus JAMES EGAN, a prisoner held in the Albany Penitentiary. This decision is authoritative on the subject of Courts-Martial and Military Commissions in time of peace, unless it is reversed by the Supreme Court in bench at Washington. The facts of the case are as follows:

The prisoner is a citizen and by occupation a farmer, in the Lexington District of the State of South Carolina, some eighty years of age, and never engaged in the military service or connected with the Army of the United States, or of the so-called Confederate States; has been arrested and tried before a Military Commission, in pursuance of orders issued at Headquarters of the District of Western South Carolina, Columbia, upon a charge of murder, convicted and sentenced for life to the Albany Penitentiary.

The specification in the record of the crime is the killing of a negro boy, by shooting him, on or about the 24th of September, 1865. The trial took place on the 20th of November, and the sentence was pronounced on the 1st of December following. The sentence is approved by the order of Brevet Major-General A. AMES, and also of Major-General D. E. SICKLES. The only paper or evidence before us, on the return to the writ of habeas corpus, is the record or order of commitment in the hands of General PILSBURY, the superintendent of the Penitentiary, which contains the above facts.

We subjoin the Judge's argument in the case:

It will be observed that this trial before the Military Commission took place some seven months after the termination of hostilities and the surrender of the Rebel army to the authorities of the United States; and further, that the offence is one which, according to our constitutional system of government, is cognizable by the judicial authorities of the State, and not of the Federal Government. And, also, that the trial was not under the rules and articles of war as established by the United States, in Congress assembled, as these are limited to the government of the land or naval forces of the United States, and of the Militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

The trial must have been had under what is known and denominated "martial law," and the question in the case is whether or not this conviction and punishment can be upheld by reason of that authority.

All respectable writers and publicists agree in the definition of martial law—that it is neither more nor less than the will of the general who commands the army. It overrides and suppresses all existing laws, civil officers and civil authorities, by the arbitrary exercise of military power; and every citizen or subject, in other words, the entire population of the country within the confines of its power, is subjected to the mere will or caprice of the commander. He holds the lives, liberty and property of all in the palm of his hand.

Martial law is regulated by no known or established system or code of laws, as it is over and above all of them.

The commander is the legislator, judge and executioner. His order to the provost-marshal is the beginning and the end of the trial and condemnation of the accused.

There may be a hearing, or not, at his will. If permitted, it may be before a drum-head court-martial, or the more formal board of a military commission, or both forms may be dispensed with, and the trial and condemnation equally legal, though not equally humane and judicious.

The law officers of the crown in England, in giving their opinion in the matter of the insurrection in the Island of Jamaica, observe that courts-martial, as they are called, by which martial law is administered, are not, properly speaking, courts-martial or courts at all. They are mere committees, formed for the purpose of carrying into execution the discretionary power assumed by the government; on the one hand they are not obliged to proceed in the manner pointed out by the Meeting Act and articles of War; and, on the other, if they do so proceed, they are not protected by them as members of a real court-martial might be, except in so far as such proceedings are evidences of good faith.

Lord Wellington, in one of his dispatches from Portugal (1810), speaking of martial law, observed that, as applied to persons, excepting officers and soldiers and followers of the army, for whose government there are particular provisions of law in all well-regulated countries, is neither more nor less than the will of the general of the army. He punishes either with or without trial, for crime either declared to be so, or not so declared by any existing law, or by his own orders. Subsequently in a speech in the House of Lords, he expressed the same opinion, and added: "In fact martial law means no law at all: therefore the general who declares martial law, and commands that it shall be carried into execution, is bound to lay down distinctly the rules and regulations, according to which his will is to be carried out."

This being the nature and extraordinary character of martial law, which, as observed by Sir Matthew Hale, is not law, but something indulged rather than allowed as law, all the authorities agree that it can be even indulged only in case of necessity; and when the necessity ceases, martial law ceases. When a government or country is disorganized by war, and the courts of justice broken up and dispersed, or are disabled, from the prevalence of disorder and anarchy, to exercise their functions, there is an end of all law; and the military power becomes a necessity which is exercised under the form, and according to the practice and usage of martial law, as stated by a distinguished civilian, "when foreign invasion or civil war renders it impossible for courts of law to sit, or to enforce the execution of their judgements, it becomes necessary to find some rude substitute for them, and to employ for that purpose the military, which is the only remaining force in the community; and while the laws are silenced by the noise of arms, the rulers of the armed force must punish as equitably as they can those crimes which threaten their own safety and that of society; but no longer."

This necessity must be shown affirmatively by the party assuming to exercise this extraordinary and irregular power over the lives, liberty and property of the citizen, whenever called in question. As explained by the Judge—



Advocate-General of England, before a Committee of the House of Commons, in case of martial law declared in Ceylon (and which explanation has been approved by the law officers of the crown), in answer to a question put by Sir ROBERT PREST, he observed: "I believe the law of England is, that a governor like the crown has vested in him the right, where the necessity arises of judging of it, and being responsible for his work afterward, to deal with the laws as to supersede them all, and to proclaim martial law for the safety of the colony." And again, in answer to a question by Mr. GLADSTONE: "I say he is responsible just as I am responsible for shooting a man on the king's highway who comes to rob me. If I mistake my man, and have not, in the opinion of the judge and jury who try me, an answer to give, I am responsible."

Applying these principles to the case in hand, we think the record fails to show any power on the part of the military officer over the alleged crime therein stated, or jurisdiction of the military commission appointed by him to try the accused. No necessity for the exercise of this anomalous power is shown. For aught that appears, the civil local courts of the State of South Carolina were in the full exercise of their judicial functions at the time of this trial, as restored by the suppression of the Rebellion some seven months previously, and by the revival of the laws and reorganization of the State Government in obedience to and in conformity with its constitutional duties to the Federal Union.

Indeed, long previous to this a Provisional Governor had been appointed by the PRESIDENT, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States (and whose will under martial law constituted the only rule of action), for the special purpose of changing the existing state of things and restoring civil government over the people. In pursuance of this appointment a new constitution had been formed, a Governor and Legislature enacted under it; and, the State, in the full enjoyment, or entitled to the full enjoyment, of all her constitutional rights and privileges.

The Constitution and laws of the Union were thereby acknowledged and obeyed, and were as authoritative and binding over the people of the State as in any other portion of the country. Indeed, the moment the Rebellion was suppressed, and the Government growing out of it subverted, the ancient possession, authority and laws resumed their accustomed sway, subject only to the new reorganization or the appointment of the proper officers to give to them operation and effect.

This re-organization and appointment of the public functionaries, which was under the superintendence and direction of the PRESIDENT, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the country, who, as such, had previously governed the people of the State from imperative necessity by force of martial law, had already taken place, and the necessity no longer existed.

We have not deemed it necessary, if proper, to look into the merits of the offence charged against the prisoner, although it is insisted that it occurred in self-defence, and in resisting a violent assault upon himself.

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1866.

##### General Orders No. 51.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions, for the week ending June 23, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.  
(Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

*Brevet Major Thomas J. Cox, muster out amended.*—So much of Special Orders No. 252, paragraph 6, from this office, dated May 28, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Thomas J. Cox (Brevet Major), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to take effect June 5, 1866, is hereby so amended as to read, to take effect August 1, 1866.

*Captain Wm. A. Wainwright, muster out suspended.*—So much of Special Orders No. 252, paragraph 6, from this office, dated May 28, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Wm. A. Wainwright, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to take effect June 15, 1866, is hereby suspended until further orders. S. O. No. 288, A. G. O., June 18, 1866.

*Captain J. D. Stubbs to relieve Colonel M. C. Garber at Raleigh, N. C.*—Captain J. D. Stubbs, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, will proceed to Raleigh, N. C., and relieve Colonel M. C. Garber, Chief Quartermaster of the command of North Carolina, of his duties at that place. Colonel Garber, upon being relieved, will report in person to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, for the purpose of entering upon the immediate settlement of his accounts preparatory to muster out of service. S. O. No. 289, A. G. O., June 19, 1866.

*Brevet Major James T. Powers, leave of absence.*—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Major James T. Powers, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, for ten days. S. O. No. 293, A. G. O., June 20, 1866.

*Brevet Brigadier-General R. E. Clarey, leave of absence.*—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Brigadier-General Robert E. Clarey, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, for six months. S. O. No. 293, A. G. O., June 23, 1866.

*Captain R. S. Lacey, muster out amended.*—So much of Special Orders No. 272, paragraph 3, from this office, dated June 8, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Robert S. Lacey, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to take effect June 10, 1866, is hereby so amended as to take effect July 1, 1866. S. O. No. 298, A. G. O., June 23, 1866.

A TRIAL has just been made at Florence of a cuirass in aluminum, which is as light as an ordinary waistcoat, nearly as flexible, and is capable of turning a musket ball fired at the distance of thirty-eight paces, and of resisting a bayonet thrust from the heaviest hand. Each cuirass costs only 25 francs. Two regiments are, it is said, to be immediately provided with them.

#### ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR John W. Gibbs, of Kentucky, has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the U. S. Army.

MAJOR R. D. Clarke, Paymaster U. S. Army, has been ordered from Galveston, Texas, to New Orleans, La.

MAJOR-GENERAL Charles Devens, formerly U. S. Volunteers, has resumed the practice of law at Worcester, Mass.

LEAVE of absence has been granted the following officer: Brevet Major James T. Powers, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for ten days.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON George McC. Miller, U. S. A., (recently appointed) has been assigned to duty at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, temporarily.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON W. Chester Minor, U. S. A., (recently appointed), has been assigned to duty at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, temporarily.

BREVE Major P. S. Connor, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Carolinas, and ordered to temporary duty at Cincinnati, Ohio.

MAJOR-GENERAL Joseph Hooker, on the 27th inst., left New York, for Philadelphia, to take his seat as a member of the Retiring Board, of which General Meade is President.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON Henry McElderry, U. S. A., (recently appointed) has been assigned to duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, temporarily.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Grant returned to Washington on Thursday evening of last week. During his absence from Washington General Grant passed through several of the Western States.

BREVE Major Alexander Chambers, U. S. A., Captain Eighteenth U. S. infantry, has been assigned to duty as Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Platte, by Brigadier-General Cooke, commanding.

MAJOR-GENERAL Stannard, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in Maryland, has been granted a short leave of absence, preparatory to his accepting the appointment of Collector of Customs for Vermont.

CAPTAIN S. W. Saxton, A. D. C., a brother of Major-General Rufus Saxton, has been ordered to report for temporary duty at the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands, in Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT Benjamin F. Bell, A. D. C., is on duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Command of North Carolina, Brevet Major-General J. C. Robinson commanding Headquarters, at Raleigh, N. C.

UPON being relieved from duty, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Smith, Surgeon U. S. Army, is ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Page, Medical Director of the Department, for assignment to duty.

BREVE Colonel Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., has been ordered to report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General Barry, Colonel Second U. S. artillery, commanding Northern frontier, for temporary assignment to duty.

BREVE Brigadier-General O. P. Gooding has been appointed Major-General of Volunteers by brevet, for gallant services rendered at the battle of Brislant, and during both the assaults on the enemy at Port Hudson and in the Red River Expedition.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon A. L. Buffington, U. S. Army, on duty at Hempstead, Texas, has been ordered to accompany the detachment of the Third battalion of the Seventeenth U. S. infantry, in its movement from Hempstead to Leona County, Texas.

FIRST Lieutenant Joseph Kerin, Sixth U. S. cavalry, has been relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate of the Military Commission convened by virtue of Special Orders No. 111, current series, from Headquarters Department of Texas, and detailed as a member thereof.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was, on the 21st inst., granted by Major-General Sheridan to First Lieutenant Charles H. Roberts, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), A. A. Q. M., with recommendation to the War Department for an extension of thirty days.

So much of Special Orders No. 252, Paragraph 6, A. G. O., dated May 28, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service Captain William A. Wainwright, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to take effect June 15, 1866, has been suspended until further orders.

BREVE Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Mason, Assistant Inspector-General, was, on the 12th inst., directed to proceed to Richmond, Texas, on public business connected with his Department, upon the completion of which he will return to Headquarters Department of Texas.

FIRST Lieutenant W. A. Sutherland, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, has been relieved from duty as a member of the Military Commission convened by virtue of Special Orders No. 111, current series, from Headquarters Department of Texas, and detailed as the Judge-Advocate thereof.

THE leave of absence granted Captain Charles A. Bailey, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), in Special Orders No. 129, Extract 2, Headquarters Department of Louisiana, dated June 12, 1866, was, on the 18th instant, extended thirty days by Major-General P. H. Sheridan.

COLONEL M. D. Wickersham, Chief Quartermaster Department of Alabama, has been announced as Chief Quartermaster Department of the South, and ordered to report in person to Brevet Major-General Charles R. Wood, commanding Department of the South, Macon, Georgia.

IN accordance with Paragraph 11, Special Orders No. 262, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, D. C., June 4, 1866, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Page, Surgeon U. S. Army, has been assigned to duty as Medical Director Department of the Carolinas.

IN accordance with Paragraph 12, Special Orders No. 262, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated

Washington, D. C., June 4, 1866, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Smith, Surgeon U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty as Medical Director of the Department of the Carolinas.

CAPTAIN Henry Brooks, Fourth Wisconsin cavalry, retained in service to await the sentence of a General Court-Martial in his case, has been ordered to proceed, without delay, to Madison, Wisconsin, where he will report to the Chief Mustering Officer of the State for final payment and discharge.

CAPTAIN John P. Conklyn, Judge-Advocate of the Department of Texas, was, on the 14th inst., ordered to proceed without delay to Houston, Texas, on public business, on the completion of which he will return to Department Headquarters. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

CAPTAIN W. A. La Motte, Assistant Adjutant-General, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Volunteers, was, on the 21st inst., announced as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of Washington. Captain La Motte will also continue to discharge the duties of Commissary of Musters for the Department.

THE Secretary of War has ordered that Major-General J. G. Foster, Military Commander of Florida, henceforth discharge the duties of Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for that State. Colonel Osborn, late Assistant Commissioner, has been assigned a position on the staff of Major-General Foster.

IN compliance with Paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 252, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., May 28, 1866, Brevet Major-General Robinson, on the 20th inst., assumed the duties of Military Commander and Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands of the State of North Carolina.

THE following named officers are announced as the staff of Major-General Stoneman, commanding the Department of the Cumberland: Brevet Brigadier-General R. E. Clarey, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster; Surgeon John E. Summers, U. S. A., Director; Brevet Major William L. Porter, A. A. S., U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Adjutant-General.

So much of Special Orders No. 252, Paragraph 6, Adjutant-General's Office, dated May 28, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Thomas J. Cox (Brevet Major), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, to take effect June 6, 1866, has been so amended as to read, to take effect August 1, 1866. S. O. No. 288, A. G. O., June, 1866.

MAJOR-GENERAL Wright, on the 12th inst., directed the commanding officer of the First battalion, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, to send one company from his command to Houston, Texas, without delay, directing its commanding officer to report to the post commander at Houston for temporary duty in connection with the Military Commission convened at that point.

LAFAYETTE LAWS, who was a general in the Confederate Army, recently elected Clerk of the Superior and Inferior Court of Richmond county, has received an order from General TILLSON, commanding the post, forbidding him to hold or exercise any civil or political office. The order is similar to that served on SEMMES, as received from the Secretary of War.

GENERAL Chamberlain, who has been nominated as the Union candidate for Governor of Maine, is a Professor in Bowdoin College. He left his Professor's chair early in the war for a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in a Maine regiment, and fought most gallantly throughout the whole struggle. He was repeatedly wounded. He left the service with the rank of Brevet Major-General. General Chamberlain at one time commanded a division in the Fifth Corps.

CAPTAIN J. D. Stubbs, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, has been ordered to proceed to Raleigh, N. C., and relieve Colonel M. C. Garber, Chief Quartermaster of the command of North Carolina, of his duties of that place. Colonel Garber, upon being relieved, will report in person to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, for the purpose of entering upon the immediate settlement of his accounts, preparatory to muster out of service.

CAPTAIN Charles H. Hart, Eighth Illinois Veteran Volunteer infantry, having been tried upon certain charges and acquitted before a General Court-Martial, the proceedings of which are promulgated in General Orders No. 52, current series from the Headquarters Department of Louisiana, and his regiment having been mustered out of service during his trial, Major-General Sheridan ordered that on the 19th inst. he at once proceed to Springfield, Illinois, where he will report to the Chief Mustering Officer of that State for his final discharge and payments.

CAPTAIN W. E. Morford, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, was tried before a General Court-Martial, convened at Hilton Head, S. C., by virtue of Special Orders No. 96, dated Headquarters Department of South Carolina, May 10, 1866, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Emerson, Twenty-ninth Maine Veteran Volunteers, was president, upon the charges of "neglect of duty," and "abandonment of public property." To these charges Captain Morford pleaded not guilty, and the court having found him not guilty, have, therefore, acquitted him.

FIRST Lieutenant James Sprague, and A. E. Taylor, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth U. S. colored troops, have been tried by a General Court-Martial, convened at Charleston, S. C., and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. The sentences in these cases have been approved by Major-General Sickles, commanding Department of the Carolinas. It seems that these officers, one of whom, Lieutenant Sprague, was Officer of the Day, went to a dance gotten up among the enlisted men of their regiment, and, in a state of intoxication, took a conspicuous part in the affair, among the men and women who were present. In approving the sentences, Major-General Sickles observes, "that such conduct destroys the respect of troops for their officers, impairs discipline, disgraces the officers, and if not checked will ruin any regiment." The sentence of the court is no more than adequate to the grave military offence of which the accused have been guilty.



## ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

M. MICHEL CHEVALIER has sounded a note of warning to Europe which will be very gratifying to the pride of the Universal Yankee Nation. In an article on the European crisis, in the present number of the *Révue des Deux Mondes*, he points out the likelihood, at no distant period, of actual conflict between Northern America and Europe on account of the attitude of provocation and disdain affected by the Great Republic toward all monarchies of the Old World. He calls on the various Powers to prepare for such an encounter by a policy of organization, lest they be found weak and divided, and subjected, in consequence, to disastrous reverses. We do not agree with the great French economist in his estimate of the imminency of the danger or of its operation. He adopts the calculations which determine the population of the United States in 1900 to be no less than 100,000,000. In thirty years, he says, North America will be a rival for the whole of Europe, which will emulate it in every quality of national power; but M. CHEVALIER has greater faith than we have in the cohesive power of the various States and divided interests of the Union if he really thinks they will at that epoch be under the control of a central Government. Nevertheless, it is quite possible that, for purposes of external aggression, the people of the various States then extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific will unite under common leaders to make war. But why against Europe *en masse*? M. CHEVALIER forgets that the public spirit of America has excitement and irritation against only one European nation, and that is England; and for ourselves, it must be confessed that there is real meaning and significance in the picture drawn by the able doctrinaire of the colossal power of the United States, and of the dangers to which England may be exposed from their unrelenting and causeless hostility. In the States of the Union, east and west, there is a large German population which hates the German princes, but loves the fatherland so much that it would not willingly aid a Government in making war merely for the sake of making a war of Americans against Europeans. There is a traditional liking and love for France, which all the Mexican quarrel cannot smother or turn into antipathy; and for Russia—if M. CHEVALIER regards her as a European Power—we must say that all the tastes, and inclinations, and professions of the Americans—statesmen, press—dispose them to regard with favor a country so vast, so homogeneous, and so despotically governed. No, there is no fear that Republican America, with its 100,000,000, will ever make a crusade against monarchical Europe within the next thirty or three times thirty years. But there is every reason to believe that the enmity, which is regularly taught as a portion of his education to every American boy, will at last find vent against England when political complications at home render a diversion for public passion agreeable or wise. At the end of the present century there will be a very great increase to the population of these isles. But Ireland will perhaps then have attained to the salutary limits affixed by capitalists and sheep farmers to its Irishmen, and will contain some 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 of people, of whom a large number will have more sympathies with the Irish people in America than with the English people across the Channel. Scotland will have a meagre population of gillies, stalkers, and sportsmen in the Highlands, and in the Lowlands a manufacturing republicanized population, as much averse to fighting abroad as the Welsh are now; and England, containing perhaps 36,000,000 of people, will have to stand without a friend in the battle which M. CHEVALIER declares is inevitable not for her but for all Europe. No amount of Liberal teaching and of Brightning processes can destroy the innate patriotism of the English race, or dim the lustre of their courage; but a long course of meddle and muddle and non-intervention may have made us still more odious and friendless in the eyes of Europe than we are at present, and have given the people a positive aversion to war on any account. When M. MICHEL CHEVALIER preaches peace to Great Britain, which is not going to fight; to France, which declares that all she desires is peace; and to Russia and Austria, Prussia and Italy, in order that they may all be ready for an attack from the United States, he must have marvellous faith left still in the utilitarian doctrines he once advocated, and still less in the excellence and goodness of the vast Republic which would, he declares, try to crush out the nations of the Old World merely because they prefer monarchical to republican institutions. By the time the storm is ready to fall we shall, perhaps, have got a ship, and a gun, and a shot, and a gun carriage fit for warfare; and our soldiers will be armed with a weapon of proved excellence; and having a decent general and a fighting admiral, it is possible we may keep alive and afloat after all. But if statesmen could look ahead of the next division, or the next session, they would see the danger which really exists, and endeavor to form alliances—not for thirty years hence—but for the growth of the good feeling and good will abroad which in late years have not been shown to us or to our policy.

THE *Susquehanna*, Captain Alfred D. Taylor commanding, arrived at New York on the 24th inst., from Brazil. She will go out of commission as soon as her stores are landed, and will probably be fitted out as the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, Alfred D. Taylor; Lieutenant Commander, Edward H. Henry; Lieutenants, B. J. Smith, John Wildman, H. L. Johnson, E. E. Preble; Acting Master O. K. Bernham; Past Assistant Surgeon C. H. Luberson; Paymaster, A. J. Clarke; Chaplain, John D. Burglass; Chief Engineer, John Johnson; First Assistant Engineers, Isaac Finney, James Renshaw, Jr.; Second Assistant Engineers, A. H. Smith, John Furnace; Third Assistant Engineers, Thomas Crumney, H. C. Christopher; Captain's Clerk, Charles D. Rathburn, Jr.; Paymaster's Clerk, A. W. Mapes; Acting Ensign, G. E. French; Midshipman, J. C. Bennett; Mates, E. W. Hinch, George W. Prescott, George W. Marchant, E. D. Conover; Carpenter, Joseph L. Miller; Sailmaker, H. T. Stocker; Gunner, E. J. Waugh; Boatswain, H. Dickerson. She also had as passengers, Acting Ensign C. J. Pierce, and G. J. Linde, late Paymaster's Clerk of the U. S. steamer *Shenandoah*.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866.

SUBSCRIBERS who purpose to bind their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

SUBSCRIBERS to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions in checks or in Post-Office orders. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for remittances made in bills.

## THE ARMY BILLS.

ON the 16th of May, Mr. WILSON brought before the Senate his bill for the reorganization of the Army. It was read twice and referred to the Military Committee in the shape it had finally assumed at the hands of its author. On June 21st, the corresponding bill of Mr. SCHENCK was passed by the House of Representatives, and transmitted to the Senate, where it was also read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Both of these bills we have now published,\* and while they are before the Senate Military Committee for examination together the time is auspicious for a consideration of their several excellencies and defects.

Neither of the bills provides in all respects for such an Army as ought to be established with the experience and opportunity we now have; but we too well understand the numberless conflicting views and interests which are to be reconciled, to be captious in our criticisms. Accepting the Congressional estimate of the proper size for our Army, we could have wished that more heed had been given to our special requirements in the distribution of the force among the different arms of the service. Ten regiments of cavalry would have been better than six, and twelve than ten. It is true, provision is made in both bills for mounting six of the infantry regiments "when the exigencies of the public service may require." But "exigencies" demand the services of the best troops, and setting infantry astride of a saddle by no means transforms them into cavalry. To meet an emergency, we reduce our handful of infantry by six regiments, without by any means adding in a corresponding measure to the efficiency of our cavalry. It would be better to have six regiments of cavalry dismounted, who should maintain their drill as cavalry. It is very poor economy to spoil good infantry to make bad cavalry.

Both bills as they stand provide for five regiments of artillery and six regiments of cavalry. Mr. WILSON's bill provides for but thirty-seven regiments of infantry, and Mr. SCHENCK's for fifty regiments; the latter would seem to be little enough. As ten of Mr. SCHENCK's fifty regiments are formed from the Veteran Reserve Corps, the force provided by Mr. WILSON does not differ so much in its capacity for efficient service. Mr. SCHENCK's bill provides that the regimental adjutants, quartermasters and commissaries of both the infantry and cavalry regiments shall hereafter be extra first lieutenants, who shall be appointed from among those who have served as officers or soldiers of Volunteers in the late war, etc. This at once discharges all those officers of the Regular Army who are now doing duty in these several positions, and puts in their places men who, it is to be presumed, have no better claim on the ground of service, while they lack the experience of those displaced. Other things being equal, as they are in this case, why displace experienced officers, upon whom the efficient administration of the regimental affairs so much depends?

The spirit of opposition to the Regular Army, which manifests itself here, is still more apparent in the fifth section of Mr. SCHENCK's bill. This shuts out the present officers of the Regular Army, above the rank of captain, from all hope of promotion for three years. In the eighth section of his bill, Mr. SCHENCK has gone out of his way to add to the provision, which he has taken entire from the Senate bill, a clause giving adjutants and quartermasters of infantry ten dollars extra per month for property responsibility, already provided by Section 10, of the Act of March 3, 1847. Sections 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 are also taken entire from the Senate bill; but Section 13 is slightly amended by adding two colonels, one lieutenant-colonel, and taking away three majors from

\* One on page 632, May 26th, and the other in this present number.

the adjutant-general's department. The rank of the inspector-general is slightly increased, by adding four lieutenant-colonels and taking away three majors.

Section 18 of Mr. SCHENCK's bill reorganizes the quartermaster's department in the most extraordinary manner. It calls all the officers "quartermasters"—except General MEIGS, who should be "chief quartermaster," to carry out the idea; increases the number of officers in each grade, except captain, and provides that two-thirds of the vacancies in the grades of lieutenant-colonel and major shall be filled by selection from persons who served as captains in the Volunteer service during the war. This is manifestly unjust to the present majors and captains of the quartermaster's department, who have served efficiently and faithfully from five to thirty years. These officers have made the Army their profession for life. Their only hope is promotion by seniority, which has been so long the established custom of the service. To ignore it now, so entirely, and under conditions so very humiliating to officers with whom no fault is found, is an act of injustice which calls for explanation. This section also reduces the number of majors to twelve, and the captains to thirty, although the Army is increased by the bill to nearly double its present strength.

With another war, followed by Mr. SCHENCK in Congress, we shall, doubtless, get rid of the staff altogether. Further on in his bill Mr. SCHENCK prohibits the appointment of graduates of West Point to the Subsistence or Pay Departments. We can imagine no good reason for this change, and are equally at fault in discovering what good purpose is served by changing the titles of the Commissary-General and his assistants.

The 23d section, reorganizing the Engineer Department, provides, among other things, that the second lieutenants, ten in number, shall, after the first appointments, be reduced to fifteen—arithmetical progression backward. The 24th section is taken from the Senate bill, and the 25th increases and reduces the Ordnance Department in the same unreasonable manner as the Engineer Corps. Both these corps have now an abundance of work—the Engineer more than ever.

Mr. SCHENCK's 27th section aims another blow at the seniority rule of promotion, and the 28th authorizes the PRESIDENT, if he chooses, to set the surgeon-general to paying the Army, and the paymaster-general to curing the sick, or in any other way to bring confusion into the different staff corps by transferring officers from one to another. The 31st section directs an examination of officers by a board, the carrying out of which would take five years. The 40th section is another hard hit at the Regular Army. It provides that Volunteers, appointed to the Army, shall take rank from the date of their Volunteer commission.

Thus, Regular officers, counting upon the advantages of three or four years' hard service, may find themselves displaced by new comers, who may in their turn be ranked by the next new appointee. Thus, endless confusion and jealousies will be introduced into the service. The 41st section prescribes a uniform for bandmasters "who now have the pay of second lieutenants." As there are no bandmasters in the Regular Army who receive the pay of second lieutenants, the purpose of this section is not apparent.

Mr. SCHENCK's bill fixes the term of enlistment in the Regular Army at three instead of five years, and provides for one, instead of two majors in the infantry regiments. These, with the points we have commented on, are its main departures from the bill of Mr. WILSON, which preceded it. We confess that we do not see wherein they are improvements. Mr. WILSON's bill has the weight of professional judgment in its favor, and though we consider it in some respects inadequate, we hope to see it adopted as the best thing possible in view of all the circumstances of the case.

THE profitable traffic in negroes, which the war was supposed to have utterly destroyed, has revived in a new form along the Florida coast during the past few months. Tempted by the convenient market of Cuba, where negroes bring such high prices, some of the impoverished Rebels have engaged in the business of kidnapping negroes in Florida and running them across to Cuba. An officer on board the U. S. steamer *Yucca* writes us, from St. Andrew's Bay, Florida, that the *Yucca* had just landed, on the 18th



of June, negro troops for the purpose of putting a stop to this traffic, if possible. Public opinion, he adds, gives these slave dealers such countenance that they are under no anxiety to conceal their names. They are sufficiently anxious, however, to keep their precious persons beyond the reach of the United States officers. Congress has recently passed a law punishing these negro kidnappers with fine and imprisonment, and a severe example will be made of any of them who may be caught. As Congress has admitted the negro to the dignity of citizenship, the Government will, no doubt, have a claim to make against the Spanish authorities for assistance in discovering and restoring to liberty such negroes as may have been already spirited away. Mr. SEWARD, by his activity in restoring Spanish criminals to justice, has established an undoubted claim on the zeal and good will of the Cuban authorities in answering his demands.

THAT Fenianism is dead—and without much hope of resurrection—is now patent to its most ardent admirers. A belated New York reporter, hovering along the boundary line of Vermont, does indeed now and then invent a skirmish or two, or an occasional "Great Fenian Advance," but it is generally understood that these things are to be taken in a Pickwickian sense; and that while many stout sons of Ireland have been, doubtless, engaged in repairing the Grand Trunk Railway, not one is occupied in tearing it up. Such being the case, it has struck certain well-disposed persons with wonder to find high Government officers on familiar terms with leading Fenians, and addressing them with kindly words. In reality, however, this is only an additional proof of the absolute extinction of Fenianism as a military, aggressive institution. These officials treat it when dead as they would not venture to treat it if living, and, perhaps for the very reason that it is dead, "speak no ill" of it.

Of course, it is a mere platitude to dilate upon the folly and crime of the recent attempt to invade Canada. The recklessness of the scheme was so apparent at the outset as never to find a single excuse or even an attempt at palliation, except from the men engaged in the scheme. To enlarge upon this aspect of the question, is, therefore, mere commonplace, and nothing can be said which will not be universally admitted. Nevertheless, there are some extra-prudent persons who are obviously in a perpetual tremble lest any censure of England for her conduct in the grievance of Ireland, or even any jest at the expense of that terribly scared people, the Canadians, should seem to inure as a justification of what every school-boy must recognize as a mere lawless raid. This over-caution, however, is exceedingly out of place in America. When the opposition leaders in Parliament, headed by BRIGHT and MILL, rebuke the inveterate policy of selfish injustice which has characterized the conduct of the British Government toward Ireland for centuries, and the Government, responding, confesses the fact, and pleads that if a remedy can be discovered it shall be applied—Republican America need hardly shrink from a mere endorsement of these sentiments. And, if ever she could do so with grace, it is certainly immediately after giving proof of her own stern appreciation of duty, law, and the obligations of international amity in checking a dangerous violation of her neighbor's territory undertaken by these same Fenians. Something of this sort, doubtless, is the motive of those public men already referred to, who, while severely rebuking the outrageous conduct of the Fenian leaders, desire to escape the imputation of being unaffected by historic wrongs of Ireland—wrongs whose remembrance has drawn many an honest dupe, from sincerely patriotic motives, into the lawless schemes of Fenianism.

The conduct of the United States with respect to Canada in this matter, has formed so vivid a contrast with that of Canada in respect to the United States when a far more perilous attempt to overthrow the lawful Government threatened the latter power, as to have impressed all observers. That the Fenian invasion would have proved a terrible and bloody affair, but for the armed interposition of the United States, is beyond all doubt. That such an interposition was due to the honor and dignity of our country, and that to have permitted our pledged neutrality to be broken with impunity would have been eternal disgrace, is not, of course, sufficiently a matter of doubt for discussion. Nevertheless, the great fact remains that, but for the prompt action of the Washington Govern-

ment, the so-called "Army of the Irish Republic," reinforced by the tenfold greater numbers who, it was claimed, were ready to take the field in case of success, would have created irreparable disaster. This is now the third time at least that similar firm and wise conduct has arrested a threatened penetration of Canada from the States. In 1837, on this same Niagara frontier, and within three miles of the spot where the American revenue cutter forced the retreat and surrender of the Fenian column, after its successful skirmish at Ridgeway, VAN RENSSALAER's attempt to land his followers on Canadian shore was frustrated. Then, as now, the PRESIDENT issued his proclamation, enjoining the observation of the neutrality laws, and troops were concentrated near Buffalo. Two years later, in 1839, a still more serious menace of invading Canada farther east—on the Maine boundary question—was averted in a similar manner. That it is well to keep in mind and to properly display the conduct of our Government in this matter, as contrasted with that of Great Britain and her colony during the late war, may appear a little more reasonable to some of our friends from the recent action of the Canadian House of Assembly. In that august body, a motion was passed, looking to the presentation of a claim for indemnity against the United States for expenses incurred by the Canadian Government in the recent Fenian invasion. The speeches on this subject did not show the liveliest possible sense of the obligation under which Canada rested for the interference of the United States. So long, however, as some of our own people persistently underrate this obligation, for fear of encouraging the Fenians, Canada can do no less. As to the few remaining Fenians who hang together, now that the cause is lost, they will be very likely, in due course of time, to resume their ancient bickerings and disputes among themselves. These intestine wars, which for a time were suspended by the necessities of union against the common enemy, might now be profitably resumed by the Irish Republic—unless, indeed, misery itself should promote harmony. Their internal strifes were always fiercer than any other. The "Queen's Own" they whipped with perfect readiness. When they contend with each other, it is with less decisive result—

"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."

At present, the military honors of Fenianism seem to be largely carried off by Colonel SWEENEY. So far as leadership goes, Mr. STEPHENS seems to hold with Mr. ROBERTS a divided empire. Colonel O'MAHONEY appears to have been eliminated from consideration since the campaign at Campobello. The problem of Fenian leadership is certainly simplified somewhat from former times. Then, it was difficult to tell who was the central Head Centre of Fenianism—he seemed, like the Irishman's definition of Cerberus—to be three gentlemen at once.

WE notice it is advertised that the bounty money due the officers and men of Admiral DAVIS's squadron, for the destruction of the enemy's vessels at Memphis, in June, 1862, is now ready for payment in the Fourth Auditor's Office, and that orders have been received to distribute and pay the prize money accruing to those engaged in the fight of Mobile in August, 1864.

Why is it that no prize or bounty money has been awarded to the officers and men of FARRAGUT's fleet for enemy's vessels captured or destroyed (prior to either of the above-mentioned fights) at and below New Orleans in April, 1862? When are the men of that pioneer fight to receive their just and legal dues? It is well known that the iron-clads *Louisiana* and *Mississippi*, ram *Manassas*, several iron-clad docks converted into floating batteries, and the steamers *Governor Moore*, *General Quitman*, *McRae*, *Warrior*, *Stonewall Jackson*, *Resolute*, *Defiance*, *General Lovell*, *R. I. Breckinridge*, and others, comprising the enemy's armed naval force, were either captured or destroyed; and that a score, or more, of merchant vessels, transports, steamers and river steamers were captured, for all of which bounty money or prize money can and should be legally claimed. It is now four and a half years since the affair occurred, but no award has been made. The *Tennessee*, a sea steamer, one of these prizes, was appraised, taken into our service, and rendered efficient service to the Government until the close of the war, when, under another name, she was sold at auction. The *Pocahontas*, a river ferry-boat, after being used by the Army a while, was employed

as a tender to the squadron at Pensacola, and, for aught we know, may be still so employed. The river steamers, among which we recollect the *Burton*, *Laurel Hill*, *Sallie Robinson*, *Morning Light*, etc., were used by the Army for transporting troops, and some if not all of them sold at auction at the close of the operations on the Mississippi, for the benefit of the Government. A cotton-loaded schooner, the *John Gilpin*, was sent to New York and condemned. Why is not the prize money forthcoming?

IN the form of an amendment introduced into the Military Appropriation bill, the Senate has abolished the law restricting the selection of the Superintendent of the Military Academy to the Corps of Engineers, and has extended the selection to the entire Army. The House, more cautious, hesitates over this measure, and it is not altogether certain that it will be adopted. It is well that it should be carefully considered in all its bearings before its passage is finally determined upon. The Academy has maintained so high a position under the superintendence of the Engineers that they are certainly entitled to the benefit of any doubt as to the expediency of making a change. It is open to question whether the theoretical arguments in favor of giving a wider field for selection are not overbalanced by the manifest practical disadvantages of so doing. We should be sorry to see the influences which so largely control the selection of the incumbents of desirable public positions brought into full play at West Point. So long as the selection of the Superintendent is confined to the Corps of Engineers, we shall at least be sure of having the position filled by men who have stood the test of that scholarship which is essential in an institution mainly designed for theoretical instruction. Granting that, as the matter stands, we are debarred from making the very best possible selection for the position, it is at least a comfort to know that we are, on the other hand, prevented from making the very worst selection possible in our Army. It can hardly be questioned that the average of qualifications for such a position is higher in the Engineers than in the Army, taken as a whole. The position of Superintendent is one that demands a peculiar order of talent, and of a kind which some branches of the service are not well adapted to develop.

WE have reason to believe that a certain torpedo, of novel construction and great power, is likely to play an important part in the event of a general European war. Nations in possession of large fleets upon which they rely to make depredations upon small powers, will find this advantage pretty thoroughly neutralized by the new invention, if it proves to be as effective an engine of destruction as we believe it to be. At all events, the outrage committed by NELSON at Copenhagen cannot be repeated.

MR. PAGE's picture of Admiral FARRAGUT lashed in the rigging of the *Hartford*, as he passed through the sea fight in Mobile Bay, is now on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, New York. This picture is worthy of attention, both as a likeness and as a piece of painting—two very different merits, and by no means always found together. It is a large canvas—not far from nine feet by six, within the frame. It represents the Admiral, standing upright just below the main-top, lashed to the shrouds, a field-glass in one hand, the other resting on the iron futtock-shrouds. The time is the moment when the crisis of the battle is over, though it is still continued in the distance; and the victorious Admiral's countenance still wears the steady, resolute look of the fight, while he gazes intently forward. The whole figure, as well as the face, is full of spirit, and drawn with great ease and force. All the accessories—the white mast-head and top, the black main-yard, the tarred rigging, etc.—are painted with fidelity and correctness. The great mass of blue in the naval uniform presented a somewhat difficult problem in coloring, but it is to some extent "echoed" and relieved by the management of the waters of the bay in the background. The coloring of the picture as a whole is harmonious, and its tone agreeable, except for a certain share of Mr. PAGE's characteristic yellow, which is an exaggeration. It is, however, not so extreme here as in some of his other works, and the picture as a whole is very interesting, very honest, and very striking.

It has been decided that officers appointed by Major-General BANKS to the colored troops in the Department of the Gulf, who have been mustered into service under such appointments, have been duly appointed.



## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The *Madascaska* went into commission on the 27th inst. The *Lochawanna* is expected to be ready again for the sea having been fully repaired.

The *Winooski* has sailed from Portland on a cruise to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, etc.

The *Mackinaw* left Boston, June 22d, for St. Thomas.

The bark *William G. Anderson* left Pensacola, June 13th, for New York.

The *Chattanooga* sailed from Philadelphia on the 23d, for a trial trip at sea.

The *Pampero*, sailing ship, arrived at New York on the 20th from Pensacola, and is to be put out of commission.

The Naval General Court-Martial, of which Captain W. K. Latimer was President, has been dissolved.

The U. S. steamer *Wasp* was at Buenos Ayres, South America, on the 12th ult.

The U. S. steamers *Augusta*, *Miantonomah* and *Ashuelot* arrived at Queenstown on the 16th inst.

The *Bienville*, Commander Reed Werden, stationed at Aspinwall, N. G., has recently relieved the *Florida*, which is now on a cruise through the West Indies.

The supply vessel *Massachusetts*, from Pensacola and Charleston, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on the 26th inst.

The *Raven* (third-rate), 10 guns, is expected at Portsmouth, N. H., from Washington, where she has been to get her engines, and will fit out for sea on her arrival.

The boilers of the *Pawnee* (second rate), 14 guns, which have been repairing at the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard all winter have been finished and placed on board of her.

WALTER A. Donaldson, Jr., son of Captain Walter A. Donaldson, late of the Excelsior Brigade, has been appointed to the Naval School by the President.

The *Augusta*, *Ashuelot* and *Miantonomah* left St. John's on June 5th, for Portsmouth, England. Mr. Fox, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has quarters on board the *Miantonomah*.

The *South Carolina*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander H. H. Gorrings, left New York on the 20th inst., on a supply trip to the Atlantic Coast and Gulf Squadron.

The prize money on account of the capture of the steamer *Pet* by the United States ship *Montgomery*, amounting to about sixty thousand dollars, will be ready for distribution by the Fourth Auditor about the 1st of August.

By a joint resolution of Congress the President has been authorized to restore Charles Hunter, late a Commander in the Navy, to the position which he held on the retired list of the Navy when dismissed therefrom.

The U. S. steamers *Junia*, Captain Almy; *Kansas*, Lieutenant Commander Wells; *Shenmut*, Lieutenant Commander Walker, and *Discotah*, Commander Thompson, were at Montevideo April 29th, and report all on board as being well.

The French screw steam frigate *Themis*, Captain Bibout, from Martinique, arrived off New York last week. The *Themis* mounts thirty-two guns, and has a crew of four hundred and seventy-three men. She made the passage from Martinique in thirteen days.

By a joint resolution of Congress the President has been authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Lieutenant Commander Richard L. Law to the active list of the Navy, and restore him to his original rank in the grade of Lieutenant Commander.

An interesting incident on the passage of the *Ashuelot* to St. John's was the meeting with icebergs. Quite a mass was discovered aground between Cape Race and St. John's, while fragments were drifting around with the tides. The sailors of the *Ashuelot* seized a respectable "berg," brought it alongside, and filled the water-tanks from it.

The *Praetorius* (first rate), 21 guns, which was successfully launched from the ways on which she was built by the hydraulic engine, at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, into the dry dock, where she was coppers, is now receiving her machinery, and will be ready for trial in the Fall.

The *Macedonian*, *Savannah*, *Winnipeg*, *Saco*, *Marblehead* and *America*, composing the practice fleet of the Naval Academy, left Annapolis on the 19th inst. for a Summer's cruise. The *Saco*, having met with an injury to her boiler, has been sent to Norfolk for repairs, the complement of midshipmen on board of her having been distributed among the other vessels of the fleet.

The *Vanderbilt* and *Monadnock* arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, May 27th, in eight days and a half from Panama. The *Monadnock* had maintained her character for successful ocean navigation. The two vessels were at the place above named on the 30th May, and ere this are doubtless at San Francisco. The *Monadnock* is to be laid up there, and the *Vanderbilt* is to remain in commission as the flagship of Acting Rear-Admiral Thatcher, appointed to command the North Pacific Squadron.

The Marine Recruiting Rendezvous at Chicago is now fairly established, and meeting with excellent success. Several detachments of men of a superior class have been sent to the Headquarters of the corps, at Washington, and a detachment of twenty to the Naval Station at Mound City, Illinois. Surgeon Samuel J. Jones, U. S. N., and First Lieutenant H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., are attached to the Rendezvous, and Sergeant F. H. Cook and Corporal F. G. Sherman form the recruiting party.

The *Ashuelot*, Commander Febiger, which left Boston on the 30th of May, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, June 3d. She is accompanying the *Augusta* and *Miantonomah* across the ocean, and will proceed ultimately to the Asiatic Squadron. This vessel (double-ender) will, it is thought, be found superior for the navigation of the inland waters of China to any other class of vessels that has been sent thither. Her light draft (while she carries a heavy

battery) will enable her to carry the flag far into the interior of that country.

The Light-House Board have issued the following notice to mariners:

**Re-establishment of Eymont Key Light-House.**—The light at Eymont Key, at the entrance of Tampa Bay, on the western coast of Florida, United States of America, has been re-established. It was lighted on the evening of June 2, 1866, and will be lighted every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise.

The light is a fixed white light, illuminating the whole horizon, placed at an elevation of 36 feet above the level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather at a distance of 12 nautical miles. The illuminating apparatus is by a lens of the 4th order.

The light-tower is conical, 81 feet high from base to focal plane. It is built of brick and whitewashed, with lantern painted black, and stands in latitude 27 deg. 36 min., 00 sec., North, longitude 82 deg. 45 min., 15 sec. west from Greenwich.

COMMANDER Reed Werden, of the U. S. steamer *Bienville*, in a communication received by the Navy Department, dated Aspinwall, June 11th, gives the particulars of the fire at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, by which two hundred houses were destroyed. At the request of the Military Governor, and the Mayor of the town, Commander Werden dispatched a force, in charge of the Executive Officer, to the assistance of the inhabitants. He incloses copies of two letters from the authorities, saying they will ever hold in most grateful remembrance the important and humane services rendered by the crew of the *Bienville* in the entire extinguishment of the fire.

Screw sloop *Suvarna* (third rate), 10 guns, sailed from Norfolk, June 26th, to join the European Squadron—Commander, William N. Jeffers; Executive Officer, Lieutenant Commander James O. Kane; Navigator and Ordnance Officer, Lieutenant H. W. Picking; Surgeon, J. C. Spear; Paymaster, G. De F. Barton; First Assistant Engineer, Henry Snyder; Midshipmen, F. M. Hendrix, C. W. Breed, F. M. Barber, J. E. Noell, S. Hubbard, L. E. Chenery, E. V. Rowe, E. L. Amory, J. J. Newell, H. E. Nichols. It will be seen that she carries but one engineer, and not watch officers, the midshipmen on board having shown such proficiency in handling the engine during her late cruise in the West Indies, that her commander was quite willing to entrust the ship to their care.

The Fourth Auditor's Office will in a few weeks be prepared to pay the prize money accruing to officers and seamen in the following cases: Steamer *Juliet*, for the capture of 54 bales of cotton; *Monitor*, for the capture of the blockade-runner *Louisville*; *Consatoga*, for 154 bales of cotton; and the *Moham*, *Poconchos* and *Potomaca*, for capture of 1,853 bars of railroad iron. And also the prize money due in the following cases: Three lighters, valued at \$15,000, captured by Farragut's fleet at Mobile, to be shared between the officers and crews of the United States steamers *Hartford*, *Brooklyn*, *Richmond*, *Lackawanna*, *Monongahela*, *Onispe*, *Seminole*, *Metacomb*, *Octorara*, *Itasca*, *Pot Royal*, *Kennebec*, *Galena*, *Tecumseh*, *Manhattan*, *Winnebago* and *Chickasaw*; the Rebel ram *Tennessee*, captured at the same time, and valued at \$594,950, all the above named vessels participating in the prize, and in addition, the *Genesee*, *Sebago*, *Tennessee*, *Buckhorn*, *Cowslip*, *Pinola*, *Conemaugh*, *Estrella*, *J. B. Jackson*, *Narcissus*, *Stockdale*, *Glasgow*, *Pembina*. The prize money for the *Selma*, to be distributed to the same vessels as the ram *Tennessee*, and valued at nearly \$154,000, is also soon to be paid.

## COMPETITIVE GUN-CARRIAGE TRIALS.

[From the London Mechanics' Magazine, June 1, 1866.]

THERE is, we much regret to say, but too good reason to apprehend that the report forwarded by Captain KEY, C. B., to the Admiralty, on the results of the gun-carriage competition recently terminated on board the *Bellerophon*, will favor the merits of the last competitor, who entered the lists—Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG. In similar matters we little understand how our naval interests should be sacrificed to the many petty considerations which are invariably allowed to have full play when a decision has to be made public. We had heard that Sir WILLIAM would come out victorious some time before his gun-carriage made its appearance at Portsmouth; but we could still cling to the hope that no unfairness would be tolerated, and could therefore await the issue of the experiments. The report now in the hands of the Admiralty painfully surprises us in this respect; for it not only proves that decisions are arrived at beforehand, but also that our authorities are neglectful of past experience, to a degree, in fact, which their bitterest adversaries would not have dared to upbraid them with. Sir WILLIAM had a rare opportunity of doing good service to himself no less than to this country when the paid Committee on Rifled Ordnance yielded to the influence of the War Office, and recommended his system of breech-loading ordnance, with its numerous accompaniments. This system was made the corner stone of the great edifice which our money has reared up, for the benefit, not of ourselves, but of foreign services. When the breech-loading guns failed to give satisfaction, Sir WILLIAM soon adapted himself to circumstances, and, with exemplary virtue, took to the making of the despised muzzle-loaders. Here, again, he brought forward a most comprehensive system of modifications, molding everything he met with. Still, in this second great attempt, he once more failed to give us what he had promised.

Now he happens to find a new field open in the line of naval gun-carriages. This is a difficult branch of artillery, but Sir WILLIAM is not a man to shrink from facing mechanical questions, even when the circumstances of his profession debar him from taking counsel from practical knowledge and experience. He has the advantage of holding large works fitted up regardless of expense, and the support of a vast, influential circle of friends. To these favorable circumstances it is not surprising if he yields. But, in view of his past failures, and the baneful influence which must necessarily arise from the repetition of another failure in the same quarter, we should certainly have expected that more than usual caution would have been displayed before pronouncing a verdict in his favor. As it is he has been allowed to come in at the last moment, has had the benefit of seeing Captain SCOTT's gun carriage ever since it was made, and, nevertheless, has failed to

produce a system superior to that which this naval officer has confidently devoted so much of his time to, in the firm yet vain belief that, if successful, he would have reaped the reward due to ingenuity. By acting in this deplorable way we shall finish by stifling all energy even in the best and most devoted of our officers.

—This is not the first time that charges of this nature have been brought against the "great rifle engineer"—Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG. This gentleman, it will be remembered, was knighted for his improvements in wrought-iron ordnance. These "improvements" are being abandoned one after another by the government factory at Woolwich.

The gun-carriage which Commander SCOTT "has confidently devoted so much of his time to" is, as has been already shown by the JOURNAL, almost an exact copy of ERICSSON'S Monitor carriage. This carriage, it should be observed, was not invented by ERICSSON for the Monitor, but was designed by him over twenty years since for the 12-inch guns of the U. S. screw sloop *Princeton*.

## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE JUNE 15, 1866.

JUNE 15.—Leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted Assistant Surgeon Thomas McMillin, U. S. A.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will forward, without delay, under proper charge, thirty-seven of the disposable mounted service recruits at that post to Battery F, Fifth U. S. artillery, at Richmond, Va.

Permission to delay reporting to the Commanding Officer at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, until the 5th day of July, 1866, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant John F. Trout, Ninth U. S. infantry.

The extension of the leave of absence granted Captain Eugene Wells, Twelfth U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 48, June 13, 1866, from Military Division of the Atlantic, is hereby further extended fifteen days.

JUNE 16.—So much of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 265, June 5, 1866, from this office, as relieved First Lieutenant F. J. Driscoll, Company F, First U. S. artillery, from his present duties, and directed him to proceed, without delay, to Fort Trumbull, Conn., and report for duty with his company, is hereby suspended until the return to New York Harbor of the troops now serving at the northern border.

For the purpose of filling up those companies of the Seventeenth U. S. infantry, now serving in Texas, the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, will prepare detachments of convenient size of the general service recruits which may, from time to time, become disposable at the General Depot, and will forward them successively, under proper charge, to Hart's Island, New York Harbor. Three hundred and forty-four recruits and four musicians are required. Upon the completion of this detachment at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, it, with the companies of the Seventeenth U. S. infantry, now at that post, will be immediately put en route to join the regiment in the Department of Texas.

JUNE 19.—The telegraphic order of the 12th inst., from this office, directing Second Lieutenant James Pike, First U. S. cavalry, to return to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and report for duty to Brevet Brigadier-General Grier, commanding, is hereby confirmed.

First Lieutenant J. R. Bothwell, Fourth U. S. infantry, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer of his regiment, at Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty.

Second Lieutenant T. M. McDougall, Fourteenth U. S. infantry, will proceed to Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and report to the commanding officer for duty. Permission to delay thirty days en route is hereby granted him.

The extension of the leave of absence granted Chaplain D. Eglington Barr, Eighty-first U. S. colored troops, in Special Orders No. 94, April 30, 1866, from Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, is hereby further extended thirty days.

JUNE 20.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Major James T. Powers, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for ten days. Second Lieutenant C. E. Dutton, Ordnance Department, for thirty days, to date July 6, 1866.

The following officers of the Twelfth U. S. infantry are hereby relieved from their present duties, and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer of the regiment, Washington, D. C., for duty: First Lieutenant J. H. Spencer, Company B, Third battalion; First Lieutenant William Crosby, Company A, Third battalion; First Lieutenant W. H. Andrews, Company C, Third battalion.

The telegraphic order from this office, of the 19th inst., authorizing Major D. Woodruff, commanding Twelfth U. S. infantry, Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, to forward under charge of the Regimental Adjutant and Quartermaster, all disposable recruits of that regiment at that post to the Department of Washington, is hereby confirmed.

JUNE 22.—Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet Captain Edward Curtis, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel M. D. Hardin, Third U. S. artillery, in Special Orders No. 78, May 30, 1866, from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City, is hereby extended twenty days.

The telegraphic order of the 21st inst., from this office, directing First Lieutenant A. Nisbet Lee, Corps of Engineers, to proceed at once to Canandaigua, New York, and report as a witness in a Fenian trial being held at that place, reporting by telegraph on his arrival to Major-General Hooker, New York City, for instructions, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay reporting for duty with his regiment for ninety days from this date is hereby granted Brevet Major-General A. J. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth U. S. cavalry.



## ARMY GAZETTE.

## A REGISTRY FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

At the request of many officers, a Register has been opened at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, New York, wherein officers of the Army and Navy are invited to enter their names, upon their arrival in the city of New York. The great convenience of such a Register, in the lack of any other common place of resort, will be manifest to every one. The Register will be open from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon. Officers at present in New York are requested to register their names.

## CONFIRMATIONS OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

## TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brigadier-General Benjamin S. Roberts, U. S. Volunteers and Major of the 3d U. S. cavalry, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., on the 9th of August, 1862, and in the battle of Manassas, Va., on the 29th and 30th of August, 1862, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Richard Coulter, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the battle of Five Forks, Va., in an energetic assault of the enemy on the Ford road, to date from April 1, 1865.

Brigadier-General Henry Baxter, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Wilderness, at Dabney's Mills and at Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General A. W. Dennison, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the battle of White Oak Bridge, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General George H. Sharpe, Colonel of the 120th New York Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Colonel John R. Bond, of the 11th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel P. Lytle, of the 90th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for faithful and gallant services in battle, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel D. L. Stanton, of the 1st Maryland Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.

Colonel Aquila Wiley, of the 41st Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Mission Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and for faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel James McClure, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 41st Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services at the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, East Tenn., and for marked faithfulness during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Benjamin B. Murray, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th Maine Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel R. W. Hall, of the 39th U. S. colored troops, for gallant, faithful and meritorious services during the war, and for completeness as an officer during the time he has held a command in the Army, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel John W. Noble, of the 3d Iowa cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel William H. Benjamin, of the 8th New York cavalry, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Walter Harriman, of the 11th New Hampshire Volunteers, for meritorious conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Charles Everett, of the 2d Louisiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Ira G. Grover, of the 7th Indiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Carrick's Ford and the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel James Barnett, of the 1st Ohio artillery, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Benjamin F. Harris, Major of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and especially for daring gallantry during the assault at Maye's Hill, April 2, 1863, and at the storming of the enemy's works at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel William Sackett, of the 9th New York cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Trevilian Station, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Granville Moody, of the 74th Ohio Volunteers, for distinguished services in the battle of Stone River, Tenn., and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Clark S. Edwards, of the 5th Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John Markoe, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 71st Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel F. W. Partridge, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 13th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga and Ringgold Gap, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel August Moor, of the 28th Ohio Volunteers, for gallantry at the battles of Droop Mountain and Piedmont, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Edward Murray, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th New York heavy artillery, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Theodore A. Switzer, of the 45th Missouri Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel L. A. Sheldon, of the 42d Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Lewis Bonediot, of the 192d New York Volunteers, for gallant conduct at Fort Hudson, La., to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel William R. Judson, of the 6th Kansas cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John McConnell, Major of the 3d Illinois cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel James M. Ruggles, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Illinois cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Jacob Sharpe, of the 156th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel J. E. McGowan, of the 1st U. S. colored artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel William H. Blair, of the 179th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for great gallantry in storming and taking Antietam Bridge, September 17, 1862, under Major-General Burnside, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel Joseph Gerhardt, of the 45th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William S. Pierson, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Hoffman Battalion Ohio Volunteer infantry, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel J. Wilson Shaffer, Additional Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious services in the Army of the James, as Chief of Staff during the campaign before Richmond in 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel William O. Fiske, of the 1st Louisiana Volunteers, for his gallant and successful defense of the Union works, at the junction of Bayou L'Anse and the Mississippi, from attack in an attempt to break the lines of communication of the U. S. forces with New Orleans during the siege of Fort Hudson, La., to date from March 13, 1865.

Colonel William Given, of the 192d Ohio Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Walter B. Bates Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter T. Hudson, Aide-de-Camp, for gallant conduct in the field, to date from April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Hains, of the 11th Pennsylvania Volun-

teers, for faithful services and gallant conduct in battle, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Mobley, Major of the 4th Maryland Volunteers, for faithful and gallant services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fred. Cooper, of the 7th New Jersey Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious service in the field, particularly before Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James McClurg, of the 41st Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge, East Tennessee, and for marked faithfulness during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore H. Dodd, of the 2d Colorado cavalry, for gallantry at the battle of Valverde, New Mexico, and for gallant and meritorious services in the actions of Cabin Creek and Honey Springs, on the Missouri and Arkansas border, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Lee, Major of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for distinguished gallantry at the battles of Fredericksburg, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Frothingham, Additional Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin F. Harris, Major of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and especially for daring gallantry during the assault at Maye's Hill, April 2, 1863, and at the storming of the enemy's works at Rappahannock Station, Va., November 7, 1863, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ambrose E. Hooker, of the 2d California cavalry, for meritorious services against the Indians, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Markoe, of the 71st Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Partridge, of the 13th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, and Ringgold Gap, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Nettleton, of the 31st Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the capture of Port Hudson, Louisiana, in the fight at Shreveport, Pinewood and Alexandria, and also in the taking of Mobile, Ala., to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Murray, of the 5th New York heavy artillery, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Adams, Captain of the 1st Rhode Island artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Cook, Captain of the 4th Illinois cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Don A. Pardee, of the 42d Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John McConnell, Major of the 3d Illinois cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Ruggles, of the 3d Illinois cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Phillips, of the 1st Indian Home Guards, for gallant and meritorious service at the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, and various other engagements on the borders of Wisconsin and Arkansas, and in the Indian Territory, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Frankleberger, of the 188th Ohio Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Pierson, of the Hoffman battalion, Ohio Volunteer infantry, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Ford, Major of the 107th U. S. colored troops, for uniform good conduct as an officer, and for repeated acts of gallantry on the field of battle, especially at New Market Heights, Va., on the 29th of September, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Major J. J. Overmire, of the 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for faithful service and gallant conduct in battle, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major F. H. Cowdrey, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for faithful service and conspicuously gallant bearing, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Benjamin F. Bucklin, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful, meritorious and gallant service, to date from August 2, 1865.

Brevet Major L. K. Plummer, Captain of the 16th Maine Volunteers, for faithful, meritorious and gallant service, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Samuel W. Taylor, Captain and Aide-de-Camp U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Resaca, Ga., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George H. Cook, Captain of the 18th U. S. colored heavy artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 10, 1865.

Brevet Major W. P. Martin, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Subsistence Department, to date from May 11, 1866.

Brevet Major Hermann Schreiner, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for long, faithful and zealous service, to date from May 13, 1866.

Brevet Major Charles N. Swift, Captain of the 30th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James M. Reid, Captain of the 17th Iowa Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Miah S. Crowell, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for long and faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major S. P. Lee, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for distinguished gallantry at the battles of Fredericksburg, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Henry D. Cook, Captain of the 4th Illinois cavalry, for faithful and gallant conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Cornelius Mercer, Captain of the 12th West Virginia Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George B. Caldwell, First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 12th West Virginia Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Floyd Clarkson, of the 12th New York cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from April 23, 1865.

Surgeon Joseph A. Phillips, of the 38th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Surgeon James S. de Bonville, of the 11th Pennsylvania Reserve, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Edward W. Thompson, Captain of the 5th Maine Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major D. S. Curtis, of the 1st District of Columbia cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster George W. De Costa, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Pay Department, to date from February 15, 1866.

Brevet Major George I. Waterman, Captain of the 51st Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George W. Adams, Captain of the 1st Rhode Island artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Joseph D. Stubbs, Captain of the 42d Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Gordon Lofland, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major John McConnell, of the 3d Illinois cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major James A. Phillips, of the 1st Indian Home Guards, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, and various other engagements on the borders of Missouri and Arkansas, and in the Indian Territory, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James Wilson, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from December 6, 1865.

Brevet Major S. E. Ives, Captain of the 3d Michigan cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major A. H. Comstock, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and efficient services, to date from May 31, 1866.

Brevet Major Frederick Martin, Captain of the First Virginia Volunteers, for most assiduous and devoted attention to the interests of the service, and for the performance of his duties as Commissary of the Department of Virginia from 1864 to 1866, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Thomas J. Cox, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Quartermaster's Department, to date from May 25, 1866.

Brevet Major J. M. Thompson, Captain of the 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallantry at the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

First Lieutenant P. M. Haverly, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1866.

First Lieutenant George H. Penniman, of the 28th Michigan Volunteers, for meritorious services in the battles of Nashville, Tennessee, and Kinston, North Carolina, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Owen, of the 1st Connecticut artillery, for gallant conduct at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John Macy, of the 69th Indiana Volunteers, for meritorious services during the campaign of Mobile, Alabama, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Ezra T. Champlin, of the 3d Minnesota Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign of Mobile, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Herman D. Pettibone, of the 3d Minnesota Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign of Mobile, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant J. K. Cross, of the 2d Kansas colored cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant C. F. Barber of the 15th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John R. Howlett, of the 2d Illinois cavalry, for faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant G. H. Skinner, of the 92d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant O. F. Samis, of the 92d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant M. M. Murphy, of the 17th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant A. W. Slayton, Second Lieutenant of the 2d colored artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant A. W. Scott, of the 42d U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

## TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

Second Lieutenant W. A. McNulty, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant J. F. Wilson, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant conduct at the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., and for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Edward Hopper, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant services at the battle of Bull Run, Va., and for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant A. C. Sweetser, of the 89th Illinois Volunteers, for good conduct in the engagement on the Bermuda Hundred front, Va., June 2, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant John B. Harlow, of the 49th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant A. J. Carrier, of the 199th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for faithful discharge of duty as company commander in the Spring campaign of 1865, and particularly for gallant and distinguished services at Appomattox Court-House, Va., to date from April 9, 1865.

Second Lieutenant A. W. Slayton, of the Second artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

## ASSIGNED.

Ordnance Sergeant Thomas Conney, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Fort Delafield, Holly Island, South Carolina, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to Major-General Wright, Commanding Department of Texas, Galveston, Texas, for assignment to duty at the U. S. Ordnance Depot, Galveston, Texas.

So much of Special Orders No. 254 of May 29, 1866, from Adjutant-General's Office, as directs Ordnance Sergeant George A. Streeter, U. S. Army, to report for assignment to duty at Sioux City, Iowa, is revoked, and he will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer Fort Reno, Dakota Territory, and by letter to Brigadier-General Cooke, Commanding Department of the Platte, at Omaha, Nebraska, for assignment to duty at that post.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## ASSIGNED.

Hospital Steward Thomas B. Dick, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and is ordered to duty in the Department of the Platte, at Omaha, Nebraska.

## DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Stewards John H. White, N. A. Cole, E. M. Battles, Frank Goodwin and Frank Wilmarth, U. S. Army.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

## [PUBLIC—No. 77.]

AN Act to establish a Hydrographic Office in the Navy Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be a Hydrographic Office attached to the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, for the improvement of the means for navigating safely the vessels of the Navy and of the mercantile marine, by providing, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, accurate and cheap nautical charts, sailing directions, navigators, and manuals of instructions, for the use of all vessels of the United States, and for the benefit and use of navigators generally.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared, at the Hydrographic Office attached to the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, maps, charts, and nautical books relating to and required in navigation, and to publish and furnish them to navigators at the cost of printing and paper, and to purchase the plates and copyrights of such existing maps, charts, navigators, sailing directions and instructions, as he may consider necessary, and when he may deem it expedient to do so, and under such rules, regulations, and instructions as he may prescribe.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the money which may be received from the sale of all such maps, charts, and nautical books shall be returned by the Secretary of the Navy in the Treasury of the United States, to be used in the further preparation and publication of maps, charts, navigators, sailing directions and instructions for the use of seamen, and to be sold at the rates as set forth in the preceding section.

Approved, June 21, 1866.

## APPOINTMENTS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

## [PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 42.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the appointments to the Military Academy of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the age for the admission of cadets to the United States Military Academy shall hereafter be between seventeen and twenty-two years; but any person who has served honorably and faithfully not less than one year as an officer or enlisted man in the army of the United States, either as a Volunteer or in the Regular Service, in the late war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and who possesses the other qualifications prescribed by law, shall be eligible to appointment up to the age of twenty-four years.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That cadets at the Military Academy shall hereafter be appointed one year in advance of the time of their admission, except in cases where, by reason of death or other



cause, a vacancy occurs that cannot be thus provided for by such an appointment in advance; but no pay or allowance shall be made to any such appointee until he shall be regularly admitted on examination as now provided by law; nor shall this provision apply to appointments to be made in the present year. And in addition to the requirements necessary for admission as provided by the third section of the "Act making further provisions for the Corps of Engineers," approved April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and twelve, candidates shall be required to have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and of the history of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That in all appointments of cadets to the Military Academy after those who enter the present year, the person authorized to nominate shall nominate not less than five candidates for each vacancy, all of whom shall be actual residents of the Congressional district, Territory, or District of Columbia, entitled to the appointment; and the selection of one shall be made from the candidates according to their respective merits and qualifications, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War shall from time to time prescribe. And in like manner the President of the United States shall be authorized hereafter to nominate fifty at large each year, instead of ten as now provided by law, who shall be examined under like regulations, and of whom the ten who may be reported as most meritorious and best qualified shall be appointed: *Provided, however, That not more than two of these shall be appointed in any one year from the State.*

Approved, June 16, 1866.

#### NAVAL PAY DEPARTMENT.

(PUBLIC—No. 79.)

AN ACT to regulate the appointment of Paymasters in the Navy, and explanatory of an act for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appointments to be made under the act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy," approved May 3, 1866, may be made from the number of Acting Assistant Paymasters of the Navy, who performed duty as Acting Assistant Paymasters during the war, and who at the time of their appointment under this act shall not be over the age of thirty-two years.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to waive the examination of such officers in the Pay Department of the Navy as are on duty abroad, and cannot at present be examined, as required by law: *Provided, That such examinations as are required by law shall be made as soon as practicable after the return of said officers to the United States, and no officer found to be disqualified shall receive the promotion contemplated in the act herein referred to.*

Approved, June 21, 1866.

#### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

##### ORDERED.

JUNE 20.—Captain William M. Walker, to duty with Rear-Admiral Gregory at New York.

JUNE 22.—Surgeon T. M. Potter, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at New York.

Assistant Surgeon Robert A. Whedon, to duty at the Naval Hospital at New York.

Commander Nathaniel C. Bryant, to duty at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, in charge of naval stores.

JUNE 23.—Chaplain George D. Henderson, to the Brooklyn.

##### DETACHED.

JUNE 18.—Dontswain Isaac T. Choate, from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Madawaska*.

Third Assistant Engineer E. W. Clark, from the *Chattanooga*, and placed on sick leave.

JUNE 22.—Surgeon J. S. Kitchen, from the Naval Rendezvous, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Fleet Surgeon Charles D. Maxwell, from the Pacific Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return to New York.

Assistant Surgeon William V. Marmion, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the *Bienvenue*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. L. Du Bois, from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty in charge of the medical stores of the North Pacific Squadron, at Panama.

Sailmaker Robert L. Tatem, from the *Saranne*, and ordered to return to New York.

JUNE 23.—Captain Alfred Taylor, from the command of the *Susquehanna*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Edmund W. Henry, Lieutenants Henry L. Johnson, John Wiedman, E. E. Freble and E. F. Smith, Midshipman J. O. Kennett, Chaplain J. D. Bengles, Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Giberson, Chief Engineer John Johnson, First Assistant Engineers Isaac S. Finney and James Renshaw, Jr., Second Assistant Engineers Harry A. Smith and John Fornance, Third Assistant Engineers Thomas Crumney and Henry G. Christopher, Gunner Edward J. Waugh, Boat wain Hollowell Dickinson, Carpenter Joseph E. Miller and Sailmaker Henry T. Stocker, from the *Susquehanna*, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster A. J. Clark, from the *Susquehanna*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Commander A. G. Clary, from the command of the *Constellation*, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander William Ronckendorff, from the command of the *Princeton*, and ordered to command the *Constellation*.

Paymaster Joseph A. Smith, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to the *New Hampshire*.

Paymaster James D. Murray, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Constellation*.

#### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JUNE 18.—Midshipmen George Mills, L. G. Spaulding and W. G. Scott, at the Naval Academy.

JUNE 21.—Midshipmen J. H. Ross, John S. Williams, A. Landott, Lewis Ashman, E. H. Wilson, F. B. Oakley, George Warren, W. W. Tonville, Daniel Deleahanty and De Hart G. Quinby, at the Naval Academy.

#### PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

JUNE 18.—Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Gragg.

#### PLACED ON SICK LEAVE.

JUNE 23.—Lieutenant Le Rue P. Adams.

#### VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

##### ORDERED.

JUNE 19.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles F. Dyce, to the *Newbern*.

##### DETACHED.

JUNE 18.—Mate T. W. Bonnell, from the *New Hampshire*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. C. Fowler, from the U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Bibb*, and ordered to the *Chickopee*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George L. Simpson, from the *Chickopee*, and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer *Bibb*.

JUNE 21.—Acting Master Oliver Colburn, Acting Ensigns C. C. Wilbur, Charles H. Smitten, George F. Brailley and John F. Whitman, and Mate W. H. Childs, from the *Pampero*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Slamm, from the *Pampero*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. A. Dulin, from the *Pampero*, and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 22.—Mate Robert Steel, from the *Bienvenue*, and ordered to return to New York.

JUNE 23.—Mates E. D. Conover, George H. Prescott, George W. Marchant and E. W. Henck, from the *Susquehanna*, and ordered to the *Fernand*.

Acting Ensigns Thomas B. Tucker and James A. Brannan, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to the *Princeton*.

Acting Ensigns Charles E. Rich, Henry Kieppel and R. L. Proud-  
fit, from the *Constellation*, and granted leave.

Mate Frederick O. Bailey, from the *Tucomy*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster R. W. Allen, from the *New Hampshire*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Masters G. E. Holloway, E. W. White and William Ny-  
borg, Acting Ensigns F. H. Bacon and Peter Faunce, Mates E. T. Mosier and L. E. Daggett, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Constellation*.

Acting Master O. K. Bernbaum, from the *Susquehanna*, and ordered to the *Vermont*, after taking a leave for one month.

#### APPOINTED.

JUNE 22.—N. B. Walker, G. E. Bander and W. S. Baldwin, Mates, and ordered to the *Madawaska*.

JUNE 23.—William Meedy, of Baltimore, Md., Acting Ensign, and ordered to the *Allegheny*.

C. W. King, Mate, and ordered to the *Tucomy*.

#### APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

JUNE 18.—Acting Ensign James Courtney, at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JUNE 20.—Mate Julian S. Reynolds, at the Naval Hospital, New York.

JUNE 23.—Acting Ensigns George E. French and Charles J. Peirce.

#### LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

who have been honorably discharged the service of the U. S. since last report:

Acting Ensigns, W. A. Ordway, June 20th; James Ovat, June 24th.

Mates, Edward L. Eastbrook, May 9th; A. A. Delano, June 22d; N. J. Rudd, July 6th.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Horace B. Steadman, July 21st; Philip Hublitz, August 3d.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending June 23, 1866:

William Thompson, ordinary seaman, June 19th, Naval Hospital, New York.

#### MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

##### MILITIA ITEMS.

SECOND DIVISION.—Major-General H. B. Duryee, commanding this division, has issued an order to the effect that no parade will be ordered of the division for July 4, 1866. In honor of Lieutenant-General Scott whose death has so recently occurred, the customary parade of the day will be dispensed with; the National flag will be displayed at half-mast from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the respective armories in the division district. Officers of the division will wear the usual badge of mourning for sixty days from July 4th. General Duryee goes on to say that "General Scott, in the war of 1812, and on all occasions of public peril since, has proved his ability and patriotism; in times of threatened contests with other nations his course has been wise and moderate; and after his Mexican campaign, he was acknowledged to be without a superior in his profession; but at this moment we desire to bear in special remembrance only his devotion to his country and flag in the late Rebellion. Scott was born in Virginia and married to a Virginia lady. The traitor Lee was one of his staff, and he was surrounded by traitors, but no one ever doubted his fidelity; and that fidelity in the early period of the Rebellion became of incalculable importance. It checked, to a certain extent, the traitor Floyd; it did much to influence Mr. Buchanan to resist traitorous counsels; it secured the safe inauguration of Mr. Lincoln—of which the General himself spoke as 'perhaps the most critical and hazardous event with which he was ever connected,' and by the magic power of his great name, more than anything else, the traitors were deterred from seizing Washington and capturing the President and his Cabinet, before the arrival of Northern troops in April, 1861. Had Scott proved false, the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln would not have taken place—the succession would have been broken—the Capital would have become the seat of Government of the Rebellion—and the entire aspect of the conflict would have been changed. For his fidelity to the Republic, in its extremity, we give reverence to the honored memory of this noble hero, and join in consecrating the coming National Anniversary to recollections of his pure, tried and steadfast patriotism." The annual division meeting will take place at the State Arsenal, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 17th day of July next, at 12 o'clock at noon. Commandants of brigades will give the proper notice to the field officers and brigade inspectors in their brigades.

SECOND BRIGADE.—Colonel Louis Burger, on the 23d inst., issued General Order No. 11, directing that the brigade parade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, on Wednesday, July 4th, to celebrate the nineteenth anniversary of the Declaration of our National Independence. Brigade line will be formed on Lexington avenue, right on Thirty-fourth street, at precisely 7 o'clock A. M. Previous to forming brigade line, the several regiments will take positions as follows: Third regiment infantry, Colonel John E. Bendix commanding, on Thirty-second street, right on Lexington avenue; Fifth regiment infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Meyer commanding, on Thirtieth street, right on Lexington avenue; Sixth regiment infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel B. Schwarz commanding, on Twenty-eighth street, right on Lexington avenue; Twelfth regiment infantry, Colonel W. G. Ward commanding, on Twenty-sixth street, right on Lexington avenue; Eighty-fourth regiment infantry, Colonel F. A. Conkling commanding, on Twenty-fourth street, right on Lexington avenue; Ninety-sixth regiment infantry, Colonel J. D. Krehbiel commanding, on Twenty-second street, right on Lexington avenue; First regiment artillery, Colonel D. W. Teller commanding, on Twenty-first street, right on Lexington avenue. Commandants of regiments will be on the designated ground punctually at the time of formation, and will detail each a mounted staff officer to report to the Acting Brigadier-General, at corner of Twenty-seventh street and Lexington avenue. Colonel Teller will make the necessary details from his regiment (First artillery) to fire National salutes from the Battery at sunrise and at noon, and the Governor's salute from Washington Square at the commencement of the review at half-past eight o'clock A. M. Ammunition for the salutes will be furnished by the Commissary-General upon the requisition of Colonel Teller, commanding artillery. Commandants of regiments are directed to send complete rosters of field, staff, line and non-commissioned staff officers to brigade headquarters, or to the Brigade Inspector, on or before July 10th.

FIELD DAY OF THE THIRD BRIGADE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes to that paper from New York, under date of 14th, a letter which is supposed to contain an account of the field day of the Third brigade, but which is, in fact, as great a piece of pompous ignorance as it has been our fortune to read for some time. The writer commences his letter with the announcement that he was formerly a member of the Seventh regiment Ohio National Guard, and concludes by saying that "Cincinnati may well be proud of its Seventh, and be assured on one point that New York cannot produce a regiment to begin to equal it either in appearance, discipline or drill." The writer of the letter alluded to does not appear to be very well informed upon the subject on which he writes, to say nothing of his English, as he calls the uniform of the Fifty-fifth regiment National Guard "the regulation uniform," and that of the Ninth regiment "a dazzling Zouave uniform." Since when, most wise critic, have red pants been made a part of the regulation uniform, and when did

the artillery fatigue become a dazzling Zouave uniform? On the day in question the First regiment—which is the only Zouave regiment in the Third brigade—did not parade because the regiment had not received their arms. But it is upon the Seventh regiment that our would-be critic—who has not discovered that Hardee's Tactics were years ago superseded by the system compiled by General Casey—pours forth his most searching (!) criticism. On the day of which he writes, the Seventh marched down Broadway in column of platoons, and not of companies, as the writer of the letter alluded to appears to imagine. He has the audacity, not to say mendacity, to assert that when the first company of the Seventh regiment passed his seat of observation their pieces were "hanging over their shoulders at almost a right angle with their backs, their bayonets locked together and clicking so fearfully as to almost entirely drown the music of the band." We cannot imagine under what influence the writer of the above could have been laboring, since he has succeeded in framing a sentence which is absolutely devoid of truth. No one who is familiar with our National Guard would believe that even the poorest regiment in the First division could make such a display as this, much less the Seventh, which has so long been noted for its proficiency in drill and soldierly appearance. The assertions he makes about Company D, of this regiment, are too silly to need any extended refutation. We will only say that Company D, on the 13th inst., was the first company in line, and consequently was not the company the writer in the *Commercial* mistook for Company D. Company D, or the fourth company of the Seventh regiment, is commanded by Captain Riblet, who is one of the most experienced officers in the National Guard, and the company is now and long has been in splendid condition. We hope that when the correspondent of the *Commercial* next sends to that paper an account of the movements of the New York National Guard his letter may contain a little more truth, and less indications of a disordered stomach and ringing head, than the one now before us.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment will parade, in full uniform (without knapsacks), on Wednesday, July 4th, to celebrate the nineteenth anniversary of American Independence. Roll-call of companies at 6½ o'clock A. M., precisely. In compliance with brigade orders, a regimental court-martial convenes on Wednesday, July 25th, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent members of Companies A, B, C, D and E; and on Thursday, July 26th, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent members of Companies F, G, H, I and K. The following elections are announced: Edward Earle, First Lieutenant, Company D, vice Kipp, appointed Adjutant. Rank June 14, 1866. L. G. Woodhouse, Second Lieutenant, vice Earle, promoted. Rank June 14, 1866. The fourth company, D, of this regiment, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their organization by a supper given at the regimental armory on the 25th inst. First Lieutenant Edward Earle presided, Captain Riblet being absent. Among the invited guests present we noticed Brigadier-General Marshall Lefferts, ex-Colonel of the regiment; Commissary Arrowsmith, of the Veteran Association; Captains Smith, Ryder, Lieutenants Delamater, Casey and Barrett. Quite a number of the ex-officers and members of the company were present, many of whom had been in the United States service. The tables for supper were set in the smaller drill-room, extending the length of the room, a table being placed at the head at right angles with the main table for the guests, etc. After the eatables had been fully discussed by those present, the usual toasts were drunk and speeches made. The speech of General Lefferts was quite a brilliant and happy effort, and was most enthusiastically received. The supper was very elegantly served, and the entire affair was highly creditable to the company and regiment. Much credit is due to Lieutenants Earle and Woodhouse for the management of the affair, which was a most complete success.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment will parade fully uniformed, armed and equipped, with white gloves, on the 4th of July next, to celebrate the nineteenth anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. Regimental line will be formed in Canal street, right resting on Baxter street, at 6 30 o'clock A. M. Company K, Captain Joseph P. Wall, having been duly inspected and mustered into the State service, is, in pursuance of orders, attached to this regiment. The following appointments, promotions and resignations are announced: Staff—Dr. John Lynch to be Surgeon; John McArdle to be Engineer; James Fay to be Paymaster. Non-commissioned staff—William D. Corneen, D Company, to be Drum-Major; Andrew Sweeney, H Company, to be Commissary-Sergeant-Line—John McNally, D Company, to be Captain, vice W. McNally, deceased; Michael O'Neil, D Company, to be First Lieutenant, vice John McNally, promoted; Laurance Hughes, D Company, to be Second Lieutenant; David Abbery, H Company, to be First Lieutenant; Eugene Sullivan, H Company, to be Second Lieutenant; Patrick Kirby, I Company, to be First Lieutenant, vice Michael Cain, declined; Bernard O'Hara, I Company, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Thomas Reilly, declined; Joseph P. Wall, K Company, to be Captain; Thomas Dunphy, K Company, to be First Lieutenant. Resignations—Patrick J. Henley, Adjutant; John McArdle, A Company, Captain, appointed Engineer; Robert Murphy, B Company, First Lieutenant. Michael Dooley, Color Sergeant, has been reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty; he will report to the commandant of his company (Captain Beatty) for duty.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.—A drill of this regiment took place at White Plains, N. Y., on the 21st inst. Colonel Hyatt was in command. The regiment turned out over two hundred men strong, and made quite a good appearance, most of the men wearing white gloves. The regiment was exercised in the evolutions prescribed by orders from General Headquarters State of New York. Lieutenant-Colonel Frank E. Walsh was very efficient in placing markers and assisting the Colonel generally. The company on the right, under the command of Captain Smith, was in very good condition, and appeared to be the best drilled company in the regiment, which paraded with nine companies. Company A, commanded by Lieutenant Parsons, failed to report. The companies commanded by Captains Stewart and Churchill made a good appearance. In the afternoon, the regiment was reviewed by Brigadier-General James Ryder, commanding the Seventh brigade, to which the Eighteenth is attached. Some of the boys from the military school at White Plains acted as staff to General Ryder. The ceremony of review was gone through with in a creditable manner. We noticed during the drill in the morning that too little attention was paid to the guides. After the review by General Ryder, the regiment paid the honors of a marching salute to the Mayor of White Plains, which closed the evolutions of the day. The Eighteenth regiment is composed of a fine body of men, quite a number of whom are veterans.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—In accordance with division and brigade orders, this command will parade in full uniform (white gloves), armed and equipped, on Wednesday, July 4th, to participate in the celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the National Independ-



The regimental line will form on the north side of Washington Square, right on Fifth avenue, at half-past six o'clock A. M. The following promotions are announced: First Lieutenant Henry W. (reput), to be Captain K Company, to date from May 24, 1866, vice Blair, dismissed. Private John H. Whitenack, to be First Lieutenant K Company, to date from May 24, 1866, vice Copcutt, promoted. The action of K Company, in expelling the following members of said company, for violation of the by-laws, has been approved: Patrick Boland, 406 Third avenue; Alexander W. Hoig, 264 Broadway; George Callum; Edward Tinsdale, 34 Amity street; Charles Barclay; John Casey, S. E. corner of Mott and Bleeker streets; John G. Dixon; Thomas Donahue, 31 Barclay street; James Dunlap, 158 Livingston street; James Fitzpatrick, 31, Barclay street; Henry Giffen, 229 West Sixteenth street; Boston Corbit; David Evers, S. E. corner of Fourth and Hammond streets; James O'Brien, 19 Maiden Lane.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment will parade, in full fatigue (white gloves), on Wednesday, July 4th, to celebrate the ninetieth anniversary of our Independence. Roll-call of companies at 6 o'clock A. M. Line will be formed on Grand street, right on Broadway, at 6:30 A. M. Captain Smith will report with troop (mounted) to General Wm. Hall, No. 339 West Thirty-fourth street, at 7 o'clock A. M. for escort duty. The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Officers will be held on Monday evening, July 24, at 8 o'clock. The following elections are announced: Martin Ballis, Captain Company E, May 8th, vice Carr, promoted; J. P. Davenport, Second Lieutenant Company C, May 10th, vice Durfee, promoted; G. L. Fox, First Lieutenant Company E, June 5th, vice Ballis, promoted; T. F. Gilroy, Second Lieutenant Company E, June 5th, vice Fox, promoted. The following members having been expelled by Company E, for neglect of duty, the action of the company has been confirmed: Henry O. Bulcock, John J. Donovan, George Baldwin, J. Varian, Charles O. Crissy, Stephen Lahay, John Nugent and Robert H. Bonestel. Corporal Peter Flynn, of Company D, has been reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty.

**SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—This regiment will parade on Wednesday, July 4th, in full uniform (white gloves), to celebrate the ninetieth anniversary of the Declaration of our Independence. The line will be formed in Bond street, right on Broadway, at 6 o'clock A. M. Companies not on the ground in time of formation at the hour specified will lose their position in line. The following resignations are announced: Captain Richard B. Hunt, Company G. Captain Hunt has faithfully performed the various duties devolving upon him, and has the best wishes of the regiment on his retirement. Lieutenant Woolsey will assume command of Company G. Wm. H. Dayton has been appointed Sergeant-Major, vice Edward Kirkland. The commandant expresses his regret at the withdrawal of Sergeant-Major Kirkland. He has faithfully served the regiment for many years, and has the best wishes of its officers and members for his future welfare.

**FOURTH BRIGADE.**—Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, commanding this brigade, in General Orders No. 6, directs that, in conformity with orders from Headquarters First division, the regiments composing this brigade will parade on the 4th of July next. Brigade line will be formed on Thirty-fourth street, north side, right resting on Fifth avenue, at seven and a half o'clock A. M., and immediately after that hour the command will move to its place in the division line. The officers of the staff of the commanding General will report to him at his headquarters, (pro tem.) at the armory of the Twenty-second infantry, N. G., at seven o'clock A. M., in full uniform.

**EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.**—Company F, of this regiment, celebrated their third anniversary on Monday, the 25th inst., by an excursion to Clifton Park, S. I. The company paraded some forty men strong, and, accompanied with their friends, took the 9 A. M. boat for the Park, where, after a drill of short duration, they passed the balance of the day in dancing and the amusements usual on such occasions. The company returned by the 6 P. M. boat, all apparently well pleased with the day's pleasure. Captain Alexander McLeod is in command of this company, which is in a flourishing condition.

**THIRD BRIGADE.**—In pursuance to division orders, this brigade will parade, in full uniform, on Wednesday, July 4th, to celebrate the 90th anniversary of our Independence. Brigade line will be formed on Madison avenue, right resting on Twenty-eighth street, at 7 o'clock A. M. Colonel J. M. Varian will detail the troop of horse attached to his regiment, to report to the General's quarters, 339 West Thirty-fourth street, at 7 o'clock A. M., precisely, for escort duty. Brigade staff will assemble at the General's quarters, at 7 o'clock A. M.

**NINTH REGIMENT.**—In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, the officers and members of this regiment will assemble at the armory, in full uniform (white gloves), on Wednesday, July 4th. Roll call of companies at 7 A. M. Out of respect to the memory of the late Captain Gaffney, of Company E, the usual badges of mourning will be worn by the officers of this regiment for the next thirty days.

**CAVALRY BRIGADE.**—In accordance with Division Orders No. 3, this brigade will parade, in full uniform, on Wednesday, July 4th, in commemoration of the ninetieth anniversary of American Independence. The regiments will assemble in Madison Park. The brigade line will be formed at seven o'clock A. M. This brigade is commanded by Brigadier-General Brooke Postley, Charles Whyler, acting as aide-de-camp on the staff of the Brigadier-General commanding.

**FIRST REGIMENT.**—At a regular meeting of Company G, of this regiment (Hawkins's Zouaves), held at the armory on Wednesday evening, the 26th inst., Sergeant Wm. Barthman was elected First Sergeant of the company, vice Wm. H. Waring, promoted to a lieutenant. At the same meeting Corporal John McCarthy was elected Sergeant, vice Barthman, promoted, and Private Daniel Newman, Corporal, vice McCarthy, promoted.

**FIRST BRIGADE.**—The several regiments of this brigade will parade on the 4th day of July next. The brigade line will be formed on the Fifth avenue, right on Waverly Place, at half-past 7 o'clock A. M., precisely. Regiments arriving on the ground after the time specified in this order will lose their position in line.

**PARADE OF FIRST DIVISION.**—Colonel J. H. Liebenau, of Governor Fenton's staff, desires us to announce that, owing to the absence of Governor Fenton at his home in the western part of the State, he will not with his staff review the First division on the 4th of July, prox.

**THE ENROLMENT.**—Very many erroneous ideas appear to prevail about the enrolment, which is now taking place in the State of New York. Section 4 of the Militia Law provides that as often as once in every two years all persons liable to military duty within the State who are not already members of the organized Militia thereof, shall be enrolled by the captain or commandant of the company district within whose bounds such person shall reside. All persons so en-

rolled are required to turn out for parade and inspection on the first Monday of September in each year, and if they fail so to appear they are required to pay a fine of one dollar, which shall be collected by the collector or receiver of taxes. The persons thus enrolled form the reserve Militia of the State of New York—those between the ages of eighteen and thirty years constituting the reserve of the first class, and those between the ages of thirty and forty-five years the reserve of the second class. No draft is at present contemplated to fill up the organized regiments of the National Guard to a maximum or minimum standard.

#### MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

SOME of our Massachusetts Militia items arrived just too late for the issue of last week.

By General Orders No. 17, dated June 7th, issued from Headquarters Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, is commissioned to command the Division of State Militia. This division comprises all the troops in the State except the Independent Corps of Cadets of Boston, which is subject only to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

**THE FALL ENCAMPMENTS.**—It is now thought that the infantry regiments will encamp by regiments; but if either of the brigades composing the division should complete their brigade organization by an election of Brigadier-Generals, there may be an encampment by brigade.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER MILITIA.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Kenyon, who formerly commanded a company in the Seventy-first regiment N. G., S. N. Y., has recently been elected Captain of Company B, of the Seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Militia (Tigers). Colonel Kenyon served during the war in the One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteers, and subsequently as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second New York Volunteers. Captain Kenyon has the reputation of being a good soldier, and his election is looked upon as quite an acquisition by the officers of the Tiger regiment of Massachusetts.

**THIRD LIGHT BATTERY.**—The town of Malden have voted to raise \$3,000 for the purpose of erecting a suitable armory for this battery.

#### BOSTON.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**—At an election held by Company B on the 12th inst., Major L. N. Tucker presiding, Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Kenyon was elected Captain. Captain Kenyon was formerly a captain in the Seventy-first N. Y. Volunteer infantry, and afterward Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fourth N. Y. Volunteer infantry. Gilmore's fine band has been attached to the regiment. Uniforms have been issued to all the companies. The regiment will parade and receive the Thirtieth regiment Volunteer infantry on its return from Georgia to be mustered out sometime the last of the month.

**NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**—Company A (Columbia Guard), paraded on the 18th inst., in celebration of their 90th anniversary, and proceeded to Squantum for target practice and dinner. They were accompanied by the regimental band, and turned out with full ranks.

**LATIN AND HIGH SCHOOL INFANTRY REGIMENT.**—The boys attending the Latin and High School of this city are organized into a regiment, and drilled in military tactics as part of their education. The regiment is armed at the expense of the city, the arms being stored in the armory of the Second regiment of infantry, where the boys are assembled for drill two days in a week. The regiment numbers nearly 470, and paraded on Wednesday afternoon, June 14th, on the Common, and were reviewed by the head teachers of the two schools. They were remarkably proficient in their manoeuvres, and, as remarked by a number of military men on the ground, were fully equal to the Highland Cadets of Worcester (attached to a private school), who have an enviable reputation for being a well-drilled body of lads. This regiment performs escort duty to the city procession on the Fourth of July next. We give the roster of the regiment: Colonel—Thorndike Nourse; Lieutenant-Colonel, A. Otis Evans; Major, John S. White, Jr.; Adjutant, E. Ellis; Sergeant-Major, O. H. Swan. Company A (High School)—Captain, W. P. Tilton; First Lieutenant, J. R. Carter; Second Lieutenant, A. O. Babson. Company B (High School)—Captain, S. Smith; First Lieutenant, C. L. Burdett; Second Lieutenant, J. A. Jacobs. Company C (Latin School)—Captain, O. G. Robinson; First Lieutenant, J. C. Jordan; Second Lieutenant, Otis Norcross, Jr. Company D (Latin School)—Captain, F. W. Robinson; First Lieutenant, Godfrey Morse; Second Lieutenant, Charles Monroe. Company E (High School)—Captain, T. L. Manson; First Lieutenant, F. L. Carter; Second Lieutenant, D. D. Morse. Company F (High School)—Captain, E. R. Kimball; First Lieutenant, F. H. Skinner; Second Lieutenant, S. P. Banks. Company G (Latin School)—Captain, Joseph Healy; First Lieutenant, George S. Wheelock; Second Lieutenant, A. E. Harding. Company H (Latin School)—Captain, F. H. Vian; First Lieutenant, Oscar F. Savvy; Second Lieutenant, Walter Shephard.

**FIRST LIGHT BATTERY.**—This battery of six 12-pounder brass Napoleon guns, under command of Captain Cummings, undaunted by a pouring rain, paraded on the 17th inst., with about eighty men. Had it been fine weather the full complement of men would have paraded. Owing to the battery not being fully manned the drill in firing was omitted. After a drill on the Common in the morning, the company dined at the Park House, and in the afternoon again drilled on the Common. The movements were executed well. Had the weather been fair a much more satisfactory parade would have been made, as the battery has a deservedly high reputation.

**FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY.**—Company A (National Lancers), Captain A. L. Sanborn, celebrated their 29th anniversary by a parade on Thursday, the 14th inst. The command numbered over 100 lancers, making a fine appearance. The Chelsea brass band furnished the music. The corps made quite a long march through the city during the forenoon, halting once or twice to partake of refreshments kindly furnished by some of the members. After a drill on the Common in the afternoon, the company proceeded to the American House, accompanied by the fire and honorary members, where the annual dinner was partaken of, and the customary toasts and speeches followed.

**SECOND LIGHT BATTERY.**—Under the direction of the city authorities a new armory for this battery is now being built at the South End which will be a credit to the city. The field batteries seem to fare better than the infantry in the matter of having good accommodations. We believe that only two infantry regiments of the State have regimental armories—the Second and Seventh of Boston—and these are not large enough to drill more than two or three companies at a time. As the civic authorities of the cities and towns throughout the State are more liberal in their provisions for the military than they were wont to be before the war, it is not unlikely that Boston

may yet have a building large enough for an infantry regiment to drill in comfortably.

**SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.**—This regiment held a meeting at their armory on Tuesday evening, the 19th instant, to consider the prospects of the regiment in reorganizing under the new Militia Law. All the field, staff and line officers were present, and near 250 men. From some cause this regiment, which consisted of ten full companies, and was considered the strongest as well as best-drilled regiment in the State when the old compulsory law was in force, has lost heavily in men by resignations since the new law took effect. The main object of the meeting was to appeal to the men to stand by the organization, and to stimulate new enlistments. Addresses were made by prominent officers. Some 200 of those present were ready to reenlist. Company B, Captain Newcomb, and Company G, Captain Rhodes, having the minimum number of men, will draw uniforms at once from the State Arsenal.

#### CHARLESTOWN.

The following military companies paraded on Monday, 18th inst., in celebration of the 91st anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill:

**FIFTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.**—Company A (Charlestown Cadets), Captain George F. Chapin, 80 men, with Gilmore's band, and after visiting Boston, dined at their armory, on Elm street. Company D (Charlestown Artillery), Captain George H. Mardon, Jr., 40 men, with the Chelsea brass band, and proceeded to Powder-Horn Hill, in Chelsea, for target practice and dinner. Company H (Charlestown City Guards), Captain D. Webster Davis, 40 men, with the brigade band, and dined at the National House.

**NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.**—Company G (Jackson Guards), Captain James White, 53 men, with the regiment band, and had a collation at their armory. This is comparatively a new company.

**FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY.**—Company C (Prescott Light Guard), Captain John F. Gilman, with 80 sabros and Bond's band. The corps afterward had a dinner at their armory on High street.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**—General Augustus Gaylord having tendered his resignation as Adjutant-General of the State of Wisconsin, it has been accepted, to take effect from the first day of May last. General James K. Proudft is announced as Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State and Chief of Staff to the Governor, with the rank of Brigadier-General. In taking leave of General Gaylord, Governor Fairchild compliments him in very warm terms for the efficient manner in which he has performed his duties.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, June 2, 1866.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending June 23, 1866:

#### SEVENTH BRIGADE.

Peter A. Jay, quartermaster, June 1st, vice J. W. Bedell, promoted.

#### TWENTIETH BRIGADE.

Henry Sherwood, judge-advocate, June 1st, new appointment.  
F. M. Kreidler, paymaster, June 1st, new appointment.  
Charles H. Wambaugh, aide-de-camp, June 1st, new appointment.  
Reuben E. Robie, quartermaster, June 1st, new appointment.

#### FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Mortimer L. Mackenzie, adjutant, June 15th, original vacancy.

#### THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Michael Harrington, second lieutenant, May 24th, vice P. Kelley, declined.

#### THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Henry Wisser, captain, May 28th, vice Wolf, resigned.  
Henry J. Boehrer, first lieutenant, May 28th, vice Wisser, promoted.  
Leonard Ellinger, second lieutenant, May 28th, vice Boehrer, promoted.

#### TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Stephen Wear, second lieutenant, June 5th, vice J. Van Buren, resigned.

#### FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lester S. Wiggins, first lieutenant, June 5th, vice C. Barton, resigned.  
Joseph Waring, second lieutenant, June 5th, vice C. R. Blackwood, resigned.

#### EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William B. Vredenburg, first lieutenant, May 30th, vice H. H. Lane, resigned.

#### FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Warren B. Race, lieutenant-colonel, May 29th, vice A. C. Hyde, resigned.

#### Wm. L. Julliam, major, May 29th, vice W. B. Race, promoted.

#### FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George A. Debre, major, June 12th, vice Baden, resigned.

#### SIXTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edwin Whiting, captain, May 30th, original vacancy.

Ephraim F. Iling, first lieutenant, May 30th, vice E. Whiting, promoted.

Dewitt C. Amey, first lieutenant, May 30th, vice A. Best, declined to serve.

Leroy Knight, second lieutenant, May 30th, vice H. Bloss, declined to serve.

Stephen F. Gilbert, first lieutenant, May 30th, vice Sherwood, resigned.

Richard J. Best, second lieutenant, May 30th, vice R. Finch, resigned.

#### SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George H. Curren, captain, May 12th, original vacancy.

James H. Miller, first lieutenant, May 12th, original vacancy.

J. S. Hamlin, second lieutenant, May 12th, original vacancy.

#### EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James Van Vranken, Jr., captain, June 7th, vice H. Barvols, resigned.

B. F. Sheldon, adjutant, September 23th, original vacancy.

#### NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Geo. W. Finch, lieutenant-colonel, June 7th, vice Hawks, removed.

Lee Chamberlain, major, June 7th, vice Finch, promoted.

#### RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending June 23, 1866:

June 21st, Thirtieth regiment, Thomas Eldridge, captain, declined.

June 21st, One Hundred and Sixth regiment, Milo W. Rose, first lieutenant, removal from district.

June 21st, Eighty-seventh regiment, J. F. Bush, first lieutenant, declined.

June 21st, Sixtieth regiment, W. C. Kingsley, captain, removal from district.

June 21st, Twelfth regiment, John W. Flynn, second lieutenant, declined.

June 21st, Fifty-second regiment, Harvey E. Parsons, second lieutenant, ill health.

June 21st, Ninety-second regiment, John C. Holley, colonel, declined.

June 23d, Seventy-seventh regiment, P. J. Healy, adjutant, declined.

June 21st, Seventy-seventh regiment, John Fogarty, second lieutenant, declined.

June 23d, Thirtieth regiment, John B. Woodward, colonel, term of service expired.

June 23d, Second cavalry, John Morris, second lieutenant, term of service expired.



A PRACTICAL illustration of the working of the turret system is afforded by a recent engagement at the seat of war in the Brazil. According to the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of the 24th of April, the news from the river Plate was that hostilities had commenced in earnest at Paso de la Patria, and that some smart interchanges of cannon had taken place between the iron-clads and the Paraguayan Fort, aided by a floating battery of one 68-pounder, which, from its slight elevation above water, and the able manner in which its gun was served, proved a veritable thorn in the sides of the large Brazilian vessels. Two shots from this cannon entered consecutively into the forward port-holes of the casemate iron-clad *Tamandare*, killing ten men and wounding twenty-four of the officers and men, the effects of these extraordinary shots being increased by their shattering against the plating before entering the ports, and by their breaking to pieces the chain curtains hanging inside the port-holes to protect the men from musketry. The casemate iron-clad *Barroso* had also six men severely wounded inside the casemate, and one of her 120-pounder cannon disabled by a shot in its mouth. The Monitor *Bahia* (the *Minerva* of Liverpool) has no casualties reported, except the wounding of the commodore while outside the turret. These two vessels were struck respectively by twenty and thirty-nine 68-pounder balls at short range.

At the late session of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, the preliminary step was taken for the erection of a monument to the soldiers of Rhode Island who fell in the late Rebellion; who died of wounds received in battle, or from sickness contracted in the service.

The resolution which passed the General Assembly provides for a committee of seven, of which General Burnside shall be one. The following gentlemen, appointed by the Governor, complete the committee:

William Binney, of Providence; William Grosvenor, of North Providence; James De Wolf Perry, of Bristol; Rowland G. Hazard, of South Kingstown; Pardon W. Stevens, of Newport; and John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State.

This committee will report on various sites, and procure designs and estimates for the proposed monument.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury, in answer to the question, "Can the mother of a soldier, non-resident of the United States at the time of the death of her son, but subsequently having removed to this country, receive bounty?" decides that all the right the party had came into effect the moment of her son's death. If she had then no title to the bounty, she could not acquire it by subsequently coming to this country, any more than a mother resident here at the date of her son's death in the army, would lose her right to the bounty by subsequently removing to Ireland. To allow bounty in such a case as that above set forth, would, in effect, make void one of the provisions of the law granting it, and leave accounts for bounty indefinitely open, and liable to be decided by the advent to this country of the heirs named in the law of July 11, 1862.

ATTENDED to the report of the Board of Examiners of the Naval Academy is a Paymaster's statement, which gives the following as the cost of supporting a midshipman in the Academy:

Subsistence, at \$22 per month, for eight months.....	\$176 00
Washing and mending, at \$3 per month, for eight months.....	24 00
Room furniture, annual.....	5 43
Barber, at 12½ cents per month, for eight months.....	1 00
Barber, and one bath per week, hot or cold, at \$1 per month.....	8 00
Clothing.....	104 00
Text books, average.....	24 50
Stationery and drawing materials.....	20 00
Assessment for band, 50 cents per month, for eight months.....	4 00
Total.....	\$460 93

A CORRESPONDENT of the *London Star*, writing from Berlin, under date of June 9th, says: A thousand cases of small arms passed through Harburg last Tuesday by an extra train, on their way to Vienna. They had been imported from America, so that it is not quite impossible that the Austrians have also got some new-fangled murderous breech-loader as a match for the needle guns.

It is understood at the State Department that a contract has been made by the French Government with the Transatlantic Steamship Company for the retransportation of the first returning detachment of the French army now in Mexico, from Vera Cruz to St. Nazaire, in October next, and that Marshal Bazaine is to leave Mexico with that detachment.

Brevet Lieutenant C. W. Thomas, Chief Q. M. Dept. of South Carolina, on the 19th ult. announced that he would pay two hundred and fifty dollars to any person who would deliver to him the official records of interments of the Union prisoners at Florence, S. C.

THE President has sent to the Senate for confirmation the appointment of General David H. Strother, well-known to the literary world by the nom de plume of "Porte Crayon," as Consul to Buenos Ayres.

### MARRIED.

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CURTIS-HUGHES.—At Holderness, N. H., May 17th. Brevet Captain CHARLES A. CURTIS, Fifth U. S. Infantry, to Miss HARRIETTE L., daughter of Barnett Hughes, Esq., of Holderness.

TORRETT-EATON.—On Thursday, June 14th, at the South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Samuel T. Spear, F. H. TORRETT, Captain Sixth U. S. Infantry, to Miss SARAH A. EATON, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

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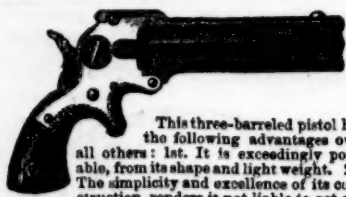
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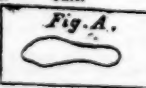
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